APR 12 1919

Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, learn benefit by other men's experiences. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 113 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
12th May	Adolph Woerman	6257	Medical Inspec lon 1 p.m. Ballard Pier.
15th "	Morea	.0890	
20th "	Berlin	17324	
22nd "	Mandala	8246	
29th "	Narkunda	15620	

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
13th May	Lhasa	Karachi Persian Gulf Ports
13th "	Bankura	Karachi coastin
13th "	Bandra	Persian Gulf Ports.
17th "	Hymettus	Bushire only.
17th "	Linga	Karachi coasting.
20th May	Taroba	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	24th April	9th May
Shinyu Maru	J. Yamamoto	2983	29th April	10th May
Meishi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	5th May	16th May
Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	15th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	18th May
Shinyo Maru	K. Konaka	3904	16th May	27th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.
For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 652,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY, JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	T. Takemore	12th May	23rd May	Japan
Peking Maru	G. Fujita	20th May	31st May	"
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	8th June	20th June	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Wadia Buildings, Ballard Road, Bombay.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.
Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriter are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trial solicited.
Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
Co. 73, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
S.S. "LOYALTY."
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
8TH JUNE, 1920
FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.
A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
8, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital	2,000,000
Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Yoakell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against apprved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
D. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,060
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 8.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	9

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1873.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

BANKING.

SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 3,350,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,925,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,015,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 19 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 450 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 35, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	80,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest lowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed a deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods of rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per anuum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Laundries
HAJAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Childrens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE REALIZATION OF YOUR GOOD VALUABLES OR PROPERTY
deserves especial attention at the present time—a Bad Auctioneer injures the market of the goods at his disposal—submits to low prices and sale has to be stopped until an unforeseen enquiry for the same goods shoots out—The remedy is simple Engage MEHTA & CO. exclusively for ALL YOUR BUSINESS. This firm is specially noted for putting the right thing into the right hands. Its influence in all the markets is vast and acquired from its integrity and straightforward dealings and careful study of the status of merchants. It is patronised by a substantial clientele in every line to ensure securing the most satisfactory prices in sales It is also patronised by the Government & the G.I.P. Railway
PROMPT ACCOUNTS
THOROUGH INTEGRITY
COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST
MEHTA & CO.
(On Government & G. I. P. Ry. lists)
25, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELE. No. 1285.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
GRANTS
5% PER ANNUM ON MINIMUM
MONTHLY BALANCES.
Interest allowed on deposits received up to the close of the 6th day of each month
Weekly withdrawals Allowed. Maximum balance Rs. 10,000 on any single account.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued & by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarogchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Prajjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljee Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely Liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a Boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Bombay, Telephone No.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The Bombay-Malabar Forest Produce COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated Under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - - - - - - Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided into 1,00,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Payable as follows:—Rs. 5 per share on application; Rs. 10 per share on allotment; and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 each as and when required by the Directors.

RESERVING 40,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF RS. 40 LACS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPLIED FOR BY THE DIRECTORS, AGENTS AND THEIR FRIENDS, WHICH WILL BE ALLOTTED IN FULL, THE REMAINING SHARES ARE NOW OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

DIRECTORS :

HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSEN, Esq., Mill Agent, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

Rao Bahadur S. R. M. A. ANAMALAI CHETTY, Banker, 38, Police Commissioner's Road, Madras.

NARAYANDAS GIRDHARDAS, Esq., Banker and Merchant (of Messrs. Chaturbhujdas Khushaldas and Sons), No. 459, Mint Street, Madras.

Dr. MEHERJIBHOY BOMANJI COOPER, B.A., L.M. & S., Merchant (of Messrs. Cooper and Cooper), Hughes Road, Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA MADHAVRAM BHAT, Esq., Mill Agent, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

PADAMSINH NARSINHBHAI, Esq., Banker and Merchant, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

RANGILDAS LAXMIDAS SUTARIA, Esq., B.A. (Ex-Officio), Merchant, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS :

Messrs. KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.;
THE BANK OF MADRAS;
THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COM. CORPN., Ltd.

AUDITORS :

Messrs. CHANDABHOY and JASSOOBHOY, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS :

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

Motilal Mansions, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

Aims and Objects :—The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association, and principally with the object of acquiring, exploiting and developing extensive areas of privately owned forests and other estates in various parts of India which are still untouched and unworked for want of capital and enterprize and which abound in rich varieties of timber and other wood, and of turning to account produce and products thereof, and also of planting and growing therein timber, wood, bamboos, para-rubber, indigo, tea, coffee, pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut and other trees, plants and crops, and of preparing and manufacturing out of such produce, products and crops acetic acid wood spirit, charcoal, oils, paints, varnishes, chemicals and other substances, and of working and developing mines and minerals in such forests and estates, and of capturing elephants inhabiting or found therein.

In furtherance of the above objects, the Company has agreed to acquire and take over from the Malabar Syndicate the lease of the forest property known as the Koliyat Hills and situate in the Chirkal Taluq of the Malabar District to be granted by the present owners thereof to the said Syndicate for a term of 72 years, and to enter into with the said Syndicate and carry into effect the Agreement relating to such acquisition referred to in Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Prospects :—The said Koliyat Hills property comprises nearly 40 square miles in area and is situate on the western slopes of the Ghauts, about 17 miles north-east of either Taliparamba Road or Azhikal (Baliapatam) Station of the South Indian Railway, and contains white and red cedar trees, ebony, ben-teak, maruthie, jack, punai, palai, thani, messua ferria and various species of hard junglewood of the close-grained varieties, a majority of them being now mature and ready for immediate felling. The forest is traversed by the Taliparamba River and its tributaries, and these offer special facilities for the cheap and economic transport of the timber which can be floated down the streams to Baliapatam, where it can be worked in a saw mill or sold direct. There is also an elephant trap. Such forest produce as honey, wax, horns, chicory, pepper, cardamoms, etc., can also be collected from the forest in fair quantities every year.

The said Koliyat Hills forest and the other forests to be acquired by the Company can be worked on the conservation system by working marked areas there every year and planting thereon fresh trees, which ripen and mature within 30 to 40 years, so that the areas first worked again become ready for use at recurring intervals. On the other hand, where there are prospects of a higher return, the land can be levelled and used either for intensive farming by the Company itself, or may be rented to farmers on short-period leases. The soil, elevation and rainfall in the region of the Koliyat Hills are suitable to the cultivation of a variety of tropical products such as cardamoms, pepper, para rubber, etc. Cheap and good labour is also near at hand.

The Koliyat Hills forest is estimated to give a cutting of 20 to 30 cubic tons per acre. Supposing that only an area of 600 acres (about a square mile) is worked every year, the annual yield would be 18,000 cubic tons, and calculating at an average selling price of Rs. 100 per ton, the annual gross return per square mile is expected to be Rs. 18,00,000. Allowing 50 per cent. thereout for expenditure, it is estimated that there would be left a net annual income of Rs. 9,00,000 from Koliyat Hills alone. This income will be further increased as other forests are acquired by the Company.

The Agents are carrying on negotiations for two more forests, one in a Native State in Southern India and the other in a Native State in Central India, which are also extensive in area, and have considerable possibilities and which are expected to be acquired on favourable terms.

The Company propose to put up a Saw Mill at Baliapatam near Cannanore, where, in addition to their own timber, supplies from other forests in the Chirakal and Kotayam Taluqs can also be worked; and along with it a Wood Distillery may be put up at the said station for the manufacture, by the destructive distillation of wood, of acetic acid, for which there is a large demand, chiefly from the rubber plantations in the South and Ceylon and also from the Mills in Bombay, and which as well as charcoal and other bye-products can be easily shipped or railed to the markets from Baliapatam or Cannanore.

Minimum Subscription :—The same has been fixed by the Articles of Association of the Company at shares in the initial capital of the Company of the total nominal amount of Rupees Ten Lacs.

Qualification of Directors :—The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of every Director other than the Ex-Officio Director, the Special Director, or the Debenture Director (if any) shall be his holding shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000, registered in his name.

Remuneration of Directors :—The Articles of Association provide that the remuneration of every Director shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 100 for each meeting of the Board attended by him, and that the Directors are also to be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting may determine, the same to be divided among them as provided in Article 125. A Director who performs extra services, e.g., going on the Company's business or signing certificates for shares or debentures (if any), etc., is to be paid such special remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors. The Directors who are not residing in Bombay will also be paid fair compensation or travelling expenses incurred by them for attending meetings of the Board.

Underwriting Commission :—The Articles of Association of the Company provide for the payment of a commission at a rate not exceeding five per cent on the nominal amount of the shares subscribed or to be subscribed or the amount equivalent to such percentage. No underwriting commission has, however, been paid or agreed to be paid in respect of the present issue, but brokerage at two per cent. will be allowed to brokers in respect of accepted applications.

Preliminary Expenses :—The preliminary expenses which the Directors are authorised to pay by the Articles are estimated at Rs. 20,000, exclusive of the brokerage hereinbefore mentioned.

Agreements :—The following agreements are to be entered into by the Company :—

(i) An Agreement between Dr. Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper, Messrs. Vrajlal Jivandas, Kuverji Motilal Kothari, Rangildas Laxmidas Sutaria, Chandulal Motilal Kothari and Gulabdas Laxmidas Sutaria, all of Bombay, constituting the Malabar Syndicate of the one part and the Company of the other part, in terms of the draft referred to in Article 4 of the Articles of Association of the Company, being the Agreement relating to the acquisition by the Company of the lease of the said Koliyat Hills property agreed to be granted to the Syndicate by the owners thereof under an Agreement dated the 10th day of April 1920 for a period of seventy-two years on payment of the sum of Rupees three lacs as and by way of rent for the same, and of an additional sum of Rupees five thousand annually also by way of rent. The said lease is to be taken by the Company in its own name for the period and at the rents, and on the terms, covenants and conditions contained in the said Agreement dated the 10th April 1920, and as consideration for the transfer thereof to the Company the Syndicate is to be paid in cash such amount as shall be mutually agreed upon between the Syndicate and the Directors of the Company.

(ii) An Agreement between the Company of the one part and the firm of Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria and Company of the other part in terms of the draft referred to in the said Article 4 being the Agreement providing for the appointment of the said firm as the Agents of the Company for a period of forty years and on the terms and conditions therein appearing; the remuneration payable to the said firm as the Agents of the Company is (*a*) an allowance of Rs. 1,600 per month, (*b*) a commission at the rate of ten per cent on the net profits made by the Company, and (*c*) a further commission of one per cent on the sales of the Company's produce or products.

Directors' Interest :—Mr. Rangildas Laxmidas Sutaria, one of the Directors, is a member of the said firm of Messrs. Kothari, Sutaria and Co., who are to be appointed the Agents of the Company as aforesaid and as such is interested in the aforesaid remuneration payable to the said firm as such Agents.

Dr. Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper and Mr. Rangildas Laxmidas Sutaria, two of the Directors, are members of the said Malabar Syndicate and as such are interested in the consideration to be paid by the Company to the said Syndicate as per Agreement (i) mentioned above.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the abovenamed Agreement dated the 10th day of April 1920 and of the drafts of the abovenamed Agreements (i) and (ii) to be entered into by the Company as aforesaid can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus, and forms part of it.

Application for Shares—Should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and forwarded either to the Company's Bankers or to the Company direct at its Registered Office together with a remittance of the amount of the Application money.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of Shares will not be completed and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of Prospectus and forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from the Company's Bankers.

Dated at Bombay the 6th day of May, 1920.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Type writers and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN EASTERN LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. S

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced STORE-KEEPER for Chemists Shop. Apply CASH CHEMISTS, 172, Hornby Road. 880

WANTED.—2 COLLEGE STUDENTS to do some Checking Work from 10 to 1 for one month only. Rs. 20 Apply Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 885

WANTED—An experienced PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST in a well established studio in Bombay. Apply Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 715

WANTED—A GRADUATE, a SHORTHAND TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK for Office Work. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 757

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Pay about Rs. 90. Apply stating speed and testimonials to Box No. 547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 812

WANTED—STOREKEEPER, with knowledge of Drugs, Chemicals, etc., Good Prospects for suitable man. Apply Box No. 551, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 828

WANTED—Young and energetic men interested in making Rs. 100 a month out of office hours. Security required Rs. 100. Apply for particulars to:—Messrs. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay. 772

WANTED.—SHORTHAND TYPIST and a MEASURER OF WORKS for an Architects Office. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 548, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 814

WANTED—One qualified and experienced Hindu VETERINARY GRADUATE, starting salary Rs. 60 Biannal Rs. 15 to Rs. 150 on approved service. Apply Box No. 552, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 835

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—MANAGERS for Karachi and Madras offices on Rs. 175—20—275. Will be entrusted with cash, etc., Security of Rs. 5,000 or War Bonds for Rs. 7,000. Apply stating age, qualifications, etc. to Box No. 549 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 522

WANTED—A good CRICKET COACH, having knowledge of drill and gymnastics, service pensionable. Apply with testimonials, stating terms to HEAD MASTER, Nandod High School, Rajpipla State. 753

WANTED for service in Basra, two experienced SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Three year's agreement. Apply stating salary required, speeds and copies of testimonials. Applications without these particulars will not be considered. Apply Box No. 559, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 867

WANTED—A STOREKEEPER for the Tata Oil Mill, Ernakulam, Cochin. He must be capable of handling large stores and must understand his business thoroughly. He will have to furnish security. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 752

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—A Smart CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 864

WANTED—A TELEPHONE CLERK. Only experienced man need apply to Box No. 558, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 889

WANTED—CUSTOM CLERK, well experienced. Pay Rs. 60 p.m. Apply Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 873

ACCURATE and Urgent Repairers to Watches Clocks and Jewellery. HORMUSJI and Co., Cheapest Home, near Evans Fraser. Fort Bombay. 823

WANTED—LADY ASSISTANTS on Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. One Lady Assistant knowing Gujrati on Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. Apply personally or by letter SAKLANI, 303, Hornby Road, Fort. 2nd floor. 821

WANTED—Competent SHORT-HAND TYPISTS and TYPISTS for an attorneys office. Apply Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 789

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply personally with copies of testimonials, if any to Dr. BARJOR P. KARANI, Vachhagandhy Road, New Gamdevi.

WANTED—First Class EUROPEAN EDITOR for daily Newspaper in Karachi. Apply SIND OBSERVER Karachi. 883

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A SURVEYOR well experienced in land and mining surveys, in surveys for irrigation, Roads and Railways is prepared to accept work on contract from Engineers in Bombay. Neatness, accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Please write for terms, etc., to Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 759

WANTED.

FINANCIAL.—WANTED CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 10,000 in paying concern with good returns. Apply Box No. 556, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 884

WANTED—One second-hand COMPOUND ENGINE drop valves or Curlas valves about 300 to 400 I. H. P. Dimension 15—28—30. Apply Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 865

WANTED.—SUB-AGENTS in all the Principal Towns of India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits to undertake sub-agencies of Manufacturers of Europe. Please apply to Post Office Box 301 Bombay. 815

IN EVERY TOWN AND DISTRICT we need energetic and intelligent CANVASSERS on handsome remuneration for "India's Services in the War"—the leading book on the subject. Apply at once to the NEWUL KISHORE PRESS (War Section Department H) Lucknow. 874

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand New One Ton TRUCKS with Solid tyres. Apply Mr N. S. GUNMAKER. Corner of Grant Road. 879

FOR SALE—40 B. H. P. Ruston C. C. Type ENGINE, just arrived from England with or without self starter. Apply MERWAN JEE RUSTOMJI and Co., Guntakal. 843

FOR SALE—8, 10 12 Ft. Lathes by Lee and Hunt Nottingham shipped per S. S. "Morocco" expected shortly, particulars and prices from The LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 881

BLUTHNER GRAND PIANO, specially built for India. In good condition. Will accept Rs. 1,200. Owner leaving India. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

FOR SALE.—A complete GINNING FACTORY, with buildings, comprising 40 Single Roller Gins. Very good chance to those wish to run this in Amalner where it is situate. Apply for particulars ENGINEER and Co., Pydowni, Bombay. 854

FOR SALE—One STEAM ENGINE 25 H.-P. French make Wauduier and Co., Ltd., Lille Pliable on Land and Water. Also pipes for drawing water and Pulleys. Apply RAHIM-TULLA RAMJI Corner Rahim Castle, Umarkhadi, Bombay. 820

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the right to one-third of the village of CALICACHIGAS situated in Damao, yielding annually about Rs. 3,000 with tendency to further increase, the property being capable of great development. Apply to JNO. GODINHO, Burrows Street, at Bombay (2); CIPRIANO DA CUNHA GOMES, Advocate, at Mapuca, Goa or ANTONIO FERNANDES, at Damao. 813

YPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New. Ruber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7. 10 11. Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—For Hindus only one descent airy BUNGLOW with compound at Chowpatty. Apply to D. G. BANKER, behind Wilson College. 877

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati. 863

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—At Fort Street, opposite General Post Office near Victoria Terminus—with immediate possession—4th floor of a building suitable for offices. Airy and commodious, fitted with electric lights and fans. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 5/7 Hummum Street, Fort. 739

ROOMS TO LET at Plot No. 146 West Agripada, Byculla Club, well lighted and ventilated with up-to-date sanitary arrangements, complete with electric lights. Behind European Y. M. C. A. near Shamrock Building. Apply to the Owner HOOSAIN CURRIMBHOY on the premises 504

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TENDERS FOR COAL

ARE INVITED by The Wallace Flour Mill Co., for a contract for one year from June, 1920. Consumption about 300 tons monthly. Delivered, weighed and stacked at the mill premises, Chikalwadi, Tardeo. Delivery to be guaranteed.

3, Wallace Street, Fort. 837

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

ENGLISH HEMP CANVAS, Flannels, Towelling cloth, Khaki Puggree cloth Union blanket cloth, Blue Dungaree cloth, Puttoo cloth, Mosquite Netting, Blankets Cotton and Woollen, Blue Serge, Khaki serge, Khaki webbing and tape, Kit bags, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth bruches Clasp and Table knives, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Spoons, Forks, Buttons, Chinese Cooly Kits, English Woollen Vests and Drawers, Singers Sewing Machines, Sewing cottons, etc., are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquires regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks, but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES". Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY.
Captain.
Assistant Controller (Textiles).
New Custom House, Bombay. 850

TO COTTON MILLOWNERS.

UROPEAN FIRM is open to accept Sole or Sub-Agency for Calcutta for all varieties of cotton goods. Forward full particulars of terms, samples and prices to BRUCE BURROWS & CO., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta. 813

THE CUTCH STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

DIRECTOR SERVICE between Bombay and Cutch-Mandvi. The fast boat KAI PAN with complete messing arrangements will sail from Bombay every MONDAY, and THURSDAY from Alexandra Docks Ferry Warfe (from Bhau's Dacks from where the steamer for Goa Starts.) The said boat will sail from Cutch-Mandvi every Tuesday and Friday afternoon. Passengers tickets can be had from company's office 72, Apollo Street, and No. 107, Bazargate Street, and Kharec Bazar, Mandvi, a day previous and at the Docks on the sailing of the steamer.

PADAMSINH HALAI & Co.,
Agents. 849

NOTICE.

WANTED. A CLERK for the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, Bombay, Salary Rs. 50 p.m. plus the War Allowance at 40 per cent. The Clerk must be a good typist and have passed School Final or Matric examination. The post is temporary at present but may lead to a permanancy. Apply stating age to.

S. WOODS HILL,
A. R. I. B. A.
Consulting Architect to Government Bombay. 861

NOTICE.

WANTED.—AN EDITOR for a weekly paper in English in the Central Provinces. University graduates with experience of Indian journalism will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with details of age, nationality, previous experience and salary expected to.

E. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
Bar.-at-Law,
Bilaspur C. P. 848

NOTICE.

MAPS of the latest Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, scale 400' to an inch, and printed in colours in 10 sheets are now available for sale at the City Survey Office (Old Customs House 2nd floor) Bombay. The price per sheet is only Rs. 1/4/0 or Rs. 12/8/0 for the set.

G. S. GUPTE,
Ag. Superintendent,
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office.
770

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the map and register prepared under Section 7 of the Bombay City Survey Act 1915 for the Colaba area are now available for inspection at the City Survey Office (Old Custom House near Town Hall) free of charge.

The maps are brought up to date and the register gives the history of each holding for several years past and would thus be of great use to the purchasing public in tracing the devolution of title.

The inspection will remain open free of charge only for two months from date of this notice.

G. S. GUPTE,
Ag. Superintendent,
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office.
775

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, PUBLIC UTILITY CONCERNS, MILLS PROPERTY OWNERS etc., etc.

NOFLAME PAINT is Absolutely NON-INFLAMMABLE. This has been proved by the British Air Board.

Further details on Application to the Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency, Central India and Punjab.

Post Box 299, Bombay. 628

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 8908

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that the long established firm of E. Osborne and Co., Hauz Qazi, Delhi, has absolutely no connection or concern with any firm of a similar or nearly similar name and style in Bombay or elsewhere. Our firm has only one office, i.e., at Delhi and has no branches whatsoever.

This firm will in no way be responsible for the transactions of any firm similarly or nearly similarly styled.

E. OSBORNE & Co.,
Hauz Qazi, DELHI.
Delhi, May, 1920. 694

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that Mr. J. W. BROWN has retired from the firm of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., as from the first of January, 1920, and Mr. Mulraj Khatau has been admitted a partner in the said firm from the date stated above.

Dated this tenth day of May, 1920.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
783

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a specialty.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other w parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address. 9660

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Amritsar Municipality, a SECRETARY on a salary of Rs. 700-40-900 per mensem.

Applications stating qualifications and accompanied by copies of testimonials, together with the following particulars should reach the SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, by the 14th May, 1920:—

1. Date of birth.
2. Nationality or Caste.
3. Where educated.
4. Examination passed.
5. Practical experience, if any.
6. Last employment and reason or termination.
7. Short history of services in previous employment.

SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.
Amritsar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified GRADUATE for a new appointment of Assistant Professor of English in the D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 150-25/2-225 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the Principal with testimonials before 31st May, 1920.

S. C. SHAHANI.
Ag. Principal.
D. J. Sind College. 852

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (Mechanical), Bombay University for a new appointment of Assistant Prof. of Mechanical Engineering in the D J. Sind College, Karachi. Monthly pay Rs. 150-25/2-225 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply to the PRINCIPAL with testimonials before 31st May, 1920.

S. C. SHAHANI.
Ag. Principal.
D. J. Sind College. 853

NOTICE.

S. S. "SHINYO MARU" which sailed hence on the 2nd instant for Kobe, Japan, had to put back on Friday night, the 7th idem, owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold. The fire was extinguished on the morning of the 8th with the assistance of two Fire Floats belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

The vessel is now in steam and will enter Dock to discharge the damaged cargo as soon as a berth is allotted to her.

The usual survey has been held and particulars of damage done will be notified in due course.

T. TAGAMI.
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha. 867

NOTICE.

THE EXAMINATION for admission of candidates into the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Medical School, Poona, will be held on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1920.

Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or any higher examination of a University need only apply. Further particulars will be obtained on application to the undersigned before the 1st June, 1920.

(Sd.) V. B. BENNETT, F.R.C.S.,
M.B., Lieut.-Col. I.M.S.,
Superintendent.
878 B. J. Medical School, Poona.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

I have pleasure to inform the Motoring Public that by private arbitration the dispute between the partners of the Petrol Supplying Co. and R. E. Mody & Co., was settled and all the partners have now separated.

By clause Nos. 11 and 12 of the award, dated the 3rd May, 1920, myself and Mr. Nanchand Devchand Mehta got possession of the shop (each half portion) in Tribhuvan Terraces and Mr. Ratilal K. Mody was made to vacate it.

By clause 6, it is further ordered that Mr. Ratilal cannot do any business on Lamington Road, in the name of "The Petul Supplying Co."

I shall do business hereafter under the name and style "The Petul and General Stores Supplying Co."

I trust the motoring public will extend me their patronage as before.

871 K. D. BHAGWAT.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED SECRETARY FOR A BANK.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Post of Secretary for the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, Bombay. Only gentlemen with sound practical experience, and thoroughly conversant with company law share department and secretarial work need apply. Good salary to the right man. Apply stating experience and salary expected with copies of testimonials to

THE ASSISTANT MANAGER.
British India Banking and Industrial
Corporation, Limited,
Great Western Hotel Buildings,
109/111, Bombay. 755

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1919.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1920, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th May, to 24th May, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
H. H. SAWYER—Manager.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1920. 834

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A handsome selected Teakwood SCREEN, 18' by 6 suitable for a large drawing room or dividing up Lining Room and Drawing Room. Apply to Mr. L. D. L. BUCKLEY between 9 and 10 a.m. or 5 and 7 p.m. at 7, Greens Mansions. 886

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The PROSPECT MILLS, LTD., have contracted to sell their whole concern including the immoveable properties described in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd schedules hereunder written with the Mills Buildings standing thereon and all their machinery spare parts etc., to our clients The Diamond Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. All persons having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, sale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise of whatsoever kind or nature into or upon the said properties or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Attorneys for the Purchasers at their office situate at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed at the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished or waived.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land or ground situate on the West side of De Lisle Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five thousand one hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 690, 737, 710, 727, 732 and 740 and New Nos. 1/11981 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/2704 and registered in the books of the Foras land Commissioner under No. 852 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2251 (1 to 6) and Street No. 300 (A to E) De Lisle Road and bounded, on or towards the North partly by the land of Ayub Haji Rahimtulla and partly by the land of Empress Mills, on or towards the West by the land of the said Empress Mills, on or towards the South partly by the property of the Prospect Mills, Limited, and partly by the property of the Vendors given on lease to Dossabhoy Rustomji Darruwalla and on or towards the East partly by the property of the Vendors given on lease to the said Dossabhoy Rustomji Darruwalla and partly by the property of Meherji Cursetji Golwalla and which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendors.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground held under a Lease, dated the 11th day of March, 1893, and made between Damodardas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and The Hope Mills Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 21st day of October, 1891, renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rupees 128-12-0, situate on the West side of De Lisle Road, Chinchpekli in Parel, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of the Connaught Mill Company, Ltd., and on or towards the North by the property thirdly hereinafter described and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 688, 690, New Nos. 12687 and 12690 and New Survey Nos. 1/2706, 1/2707 and 1/2708 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G Nos. 2248 (1), 2249 (1) and 1053 and Street Nos. 294 to 296 and 58.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land, situate on the West side of De Lisle Road aforesaid in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by the said De-Lisle Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamasji Lala but now of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore described in the second schedule hereto all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the other pieces of land belonging to the said Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others under Old Nos. 120, 679, 688, 690, 729 and 105 New Nos. B/12684, 12683 and 12936 and New Survey No. No. 1/2705 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 2256 (1) and Street No. 298.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1920.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 885

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HORMASJI SORABJI MISTRY and NOWROJI BEHRAMJI DARUWALLA, both of Bombay, Parsis have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to mak the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate off Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 454 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 7058 and bounded on the East by the property of Jehangir Shavaksha Banaji and another on the West by the property of Hormusji Sorabji on the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Nusserwanji Maneckji Mistry on the South by the property of Merwanji Maneckji Mistry and Nusserwanji Dinshaw Mistry which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3287 (1BB) and Street No. 9 c. c. Gowalia Tank Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 10th day of May 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. 887

...AL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretobefore subsisting between DOSABHAI ALLARAKHIA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, of the one part and RAHIMBHAI JAFFER, also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant of the other part, who until recently had been carrying on the business of counter-made cotton cloths under the name style and firm of Dhanji Shivji at Palkhi Moholla Nishanpada Road, has been DISSOLVED as from the 17th day of April, 1918, by mutual consent and all debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Rahimbhai Jaffer who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of Dhanji Shivji

Dated this 5th day of May, 1920.

(Sd.) KHOJA DOSABHAI ALARAKHIA.
(Sd.) KHOJA RAHIMBHAI JAFFER.

Witnesses:
(Sd.) NARMADASHANKAR P. VAKIL, Solicitor, Bombay.
(Sd.) KARMALI DOSSA.

True Copy.
MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER
882 Solicitors High Court.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHHOTALAL BALABHAI KORA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right title, interest claim or demand to in or upon the said property or any portion thereof by way of indenture, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 97—99, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, containing by admeasurement 8,600 square yards or thereabouts situate at Vile Parle in Taluka Salsette bearing Survey No. 56 Pot No. 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and portion of 27, 28 and 29 and Survey No. 57 pot Nos. 7 and 12 or portions thereof and entry Nos. 853-855, 861 and 865 in the registration Sub-District of Bandra in the District of Thana and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the land of Francis Misquita and partly by the land of Koor Kirat, on or towards the East by the land of Gordhandas Gokuldas Toipal, on or towards the South by the land of Bastas Zaooza Soze and or towards the West by the land of Bastas Duming Bastia.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1920.

D. J. MANTRI,
For Messrs. Khandvala and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
888

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned Bungalow and premises situate at Malad known as "Naoshir Villa." The property has been let under a Lease dated 1st day of July 1918, for a term of 5 years from 1st July 1918.

For particulars as to the Lease and otherwise apply to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SCHEDULE.

All those several pieces or parcels of Unsurveyed Khoti land or ground (the Khot whereof is Abdulhamid Habibbhai) situate lying and being at Nalad Pot Tukadi Bandra, Taluka Sasti, Zilla Thana, in the Registration SubDistrict of Bandra, now made into one together containing by admeasurement 6,256 square yards or thereabouts together with the Bungalow messuages and out-houses standing thereon being House No. 11 of Notified Area Malad Circle known as "Naoshir Villa" the numbers and other particulars of which said several pieces of land are as under:—

No.	Dhep Phara	Akar	Local Fund
54	9	4-12-0	0-4-9
54	7½	3-15-11	0-4-0
57	¾	0-4-4	0-0-10
53	6.4	0-7 0	

and all which said land and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hormasji Nusserwanji Kapadia on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Pherozshah Mehta on or towards the North partly by the property of Antone Francis and partly by the property of the Khot Abdulhamid Habibbhon and on or towards the South by the Velnai Road.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER HIRALAL,
Attorney's for the Owner.
784

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of YESHWANT SHANTARAM NAIK, late of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the service of Peninsular and Oriental Company, Limited .....Deceased.

RAMABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty third day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 26th day of April, 1920.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL H. MEHTA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
869

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 12-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, SILK CURTAINS, ETC.

The property of a Hindu Gentleman proceeding abroad.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public Auction at Shop No. 46, opposite to Messrs. Lipton's Ltd. in Apollo Street Fort, very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by well-known makers consisting of sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, easy chairs, rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, zoonda almirahs, chiffoniers, jardineers palm stands, clothes basket teakwood cots, fancy teapoys, hat-stands, towel horses, washing tables, fire-proof safe, chicks, silk curtains, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of scrap iron, wooden scantling, sounding machines, cable chain, raft cylinders, line belts, old gunny bags, empty packing cases, ships pannels, frames, drawers, etc., horse and mule stall fittings, feed boxes wind shoots, life boats, old carpets, curtains coir matting, empty bottles, etc., etc.

One Horizontal tandem steam Engine cylinder size 11in and 18in. by 30in. stroke fitted with large fly wheel and belt pulley on Crank Shaft, two pumps, worked off cross head H.P. 100 in working order.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. S. N. Co's Dockyard Mazagon the above mentioned goods.

AUCTION SALE of 50 cases Japanese Refined Camphor.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Noormahomed Dossa, the following goods.

50 cases (each 60 lbs.) Japanese Refined Camphor, Tablets 1-160 oz. quality.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 471 GREAT GROSS TROUSER BUTTONS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th May 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of the Office concerned and account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Nagindas Lavji and Co., (dealers in sewing threads).

471 Great Gross Swedish Trouser Buttons.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PERFUMERY DEALERS AND USERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PERFUMES DE LUX, HAIR LOTION, LOVANDER, DENTIFRICES OF MESSRS. BATOT OF PARIS.

On FRIDAY the 14th May, 1920, at 3 p.m., Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, one consignment of Batot containing Perfumes De Lax, Dentifricies, Hair lotions lovenders, etc., etc., in convenient lot to suit the purchasers.

Above is on view.

P.S.—The above Perfumes are well-known and so we draw the attention of the dealers as well as the users to inspect them.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF A MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by order of the owner, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their sale Rooms the following:

One "Maxwell" Motor Car No. 5927 20 H.P. 4 cylinder, 1917 model, 5 seaters in running order fitted with electric lights.

SORABJEE COWASJEE,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX. of 1890. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th and TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of one iron safe, tins of ghee, oil, Bales of C. P. goods, Bicycles, Kit Bags, Trunks and boxes, shoes, Haberdashery, Hosiery, old clothing, grain, cotton samples, Jagree, English and country medicines, scented oils, kitchen requisites, Aerated Water Bottles, boots and shoes and various other articles, etc. Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be taken delivery at this same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 12th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European Gentleman consisting of dining table, blackwood chairs, blackwood sideboard, blackwood sofa, teakwood cloth press, blackwood cupboards, teakwood and blackwood chest of drawers, marble top washhand tables, cozy corner with cushion, blackwood round tables, iron cots, towel horse, reclining sofa, cane chairs, folding teapoy, commodes, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong English built canoe shape bicycle wheels victoria, nearly new, in very good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse aged quiet in harness.

1 1917 model Maxwell Car 5 seater electric lights 20 H.P. in excellent running order.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the property situate at Sonapur Lane Street No. 53 G. Ward No. 3428 formerly belonging to Messrs. Sayad Mustafa Sayad Ebrahim and Sayad Mahomed Sayad Ebhrahim.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORJETT STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee Attorneys for the vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Permanandas Tribhowandas Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the property here under described:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the freehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate at Forjett Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (758) seven hundred and fifty eight square yards or thereabouts forming part of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 406 and 442 New Nos. A-2290 and A-2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1-7066 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and North by roads forty feet wide, on or towards the West by Plot No. 24 belonging to Gouldas Damodar, on or towards the South by the said Forjett Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 311 (8) and Street No. 5c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee Attorneys for the Vendor at their office in 121 Medows Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunitions, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 12th May, 1920.

MESSRS, MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.

AUCTION.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordeance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public Auction, at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 14th May, 1920, at 2 p.m., of the following unserviceable, stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, Zinc Pig, Alumunium Pig Metal Pewter Pig, Bronze scrap, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels, old Gunny, old Canvas, Tin old Barrows wheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, a large quantity of Tents I. P., Spades, steel Cast scrap, iron, wrought steel mild scrap, Mamooties Pawling of sorts, Cordage Hemp, Enomel ware web old, Jhools, Rags, old cloth, sheets, Paskets, ground sheets, Pipe hose, old tanks, Packing Cases, Bath Tubs, Camp kattles, Drums, Bicycles' etc.

The Conditions of Sale will be read on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
840

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA FIDE SALE

ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY THE 15TH AND 16TH MAY, 1920 AT KANTA TARRACE, KALBADEVI ROAD, NEXT TO TARAPORWALLA'S STUDIO: COMMENCING AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

THE BOMBAY AUCTION COY. will sell by Public Auction on the above dates, times, and place, the shop goods, such as Indian arts, curios, carved wood, Furniture, tables, teapoys, palm standas, screens, photo frames, easts, side tables, centre tables, dining tables, cabinets shefiineurs, wall brackets coroner cabinets, sofas, etc., etc., sandlewood ornaments, collar boxes, jewellery boxes, sand boxes, photo frames, wall ornaments, combs, etc., etc., ivory inlaid boxes, ivory ornaments, elephants, Chinese and Japanese ivory curios, umbrella and stick handles, old brassware, brass flower pots, jars, etc., embroidered silk and velvet table covers, pardas, curtains, cushions, etc., clay and marble stone figures, iron safe, rugs, namdahs, gramophone, show cabinets, and show cases and many other articles too numerous to mention herein.

Terms strictly cash.

BOMBAY AUCTION COY.
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 12th May, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing Thursday May 13th at 9-30 p. m.
FAREWELL VISIT OF
MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S famous
"PIERROT PIE CO."
"PIERROT PIE CO."
In conjunction with the
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
and ZIMMY
THE LIVE JAZZ MAN
Thursday May 13th at 9-30 p. m.
and
Friday May 14th at 5-30 p. m.
Matinee only:

PIE No. 1.

Saturday May 15th at 9-30 p. m.
and
Sunday May 16th at 5-30 p. m.
Matinee only:

PIE No. 2.

Monday May 17th at 9-30 p. m.
and
Tuesday May 18th at 5-30 p. m.
Matinee only:

PIE No. 3.

EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES FOR WEEK-DAYS MATINEES.

Special Note:—The Bandman Comedy Co. will perform at 5-30 p. m. on the days when the Pierrot Pie Co. perform at 9-30 p. m. and VICE VERSA.

Plans at Rose & Co. for 9-30 performances upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre AND for MATINEE PERFORMANCES upto 4 p. m. AND at 4-30 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night! To-night!! At 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE
Bandman Comedy Co.
In conjunction with
PIERROT PIE.
To-day, Wednesday, May 12th at 9-30 p. m.

"MR. TODD'S EXPERIMENT."

For the first time in Bombay.

Matinee To-morrow, Thursday 13th May, at 5-30 p.m.

"GOOD NIGHT NURSE."

Friday, May 14th at 9-30 p. m.

"A VOICE FROM THE MINARET"

Saturday, May, 15th at 5-30 p.m.

"MR. WU"

SPECIAL NOTE:—The Pierrot Pie Co. will perform at 5-30 p.m. on the days when the Bandman Comedy Co. perform at 9-30 p.m. and VICE VERSA.

Reduced Price on week day Matinees.

PLANS AT ROSE COMPANY upto 6 p. m. for the 9-30 performances and after 7 p. m. at the Theatre. AND for the 5-30 performances upto 4 p. m; and at 4-30 at the Theatre.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE

Great Pearl Lottery

A MEETING OF TICKET HOLDERS
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
To witness the Drawing of the
LOTTERY
ON
Thursday 20th May, 1920,
AT 6 P.M.
Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd
will preside.
Admission 8 As. each.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
THE CONCLUDING EPISODES OF
"The Iron Test"
FEATURING
Antonio Moreno & Carol Holloway
SEE THEM AT YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE THEATRE.
ALSO
Gaumont Graphic
SHOWING
THE WOVLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
The Loveliest of the Lovely
MARGARITA FISHER
In a delicious 5-Part comedy thriller
"ANN'S FINISH"
The tale of an adventurous girl, who starts by being expelled from various schools and finishes as a war bride.
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR
'The Grand National, 1920.'
(Exclusive to Madan Theatres, Ltd.)
25 CAMERAS, 48 OPERATORS AND ASSISTANTS.
A Faithful and Complete Reproduction of the Race.

THIS WEEK—THIS WEEK
DARING EXPLOITS OF
Jack Sam & Pete
THRILLS GALORE IN THIS
ONE WHALE OF A PICTURE
Yet Healthy Sensationalism is the Keynote
MISS IT NOT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
COMING SHORTLY
TWO NORDISK SPECIALS
A PRINCE OF BHARATA
AND
A DAUGHTER OF BRAHAMA.

Stirring Picture of love and thrills. Aviators Perform Death Dives
Daring Hearts!
Daring Hearts!
Tail spins, nose dives, side slips and overturns by aeroplanes in a battle scen provides thrills in the Vitagraph feature "Daring Hearts" which is shown this week at the Globe Cinema. The aeroplane spectacle was enated by a group of the most daring fliers in the American army aviation section. It constitutes one of the greatest exhibitions of trick flying ever put upon the screen. If you have missed Franci-Bushman and Beverly Bayne be sure and see them in "Daring Hearts."
EARL MONTGOMERY AND JOE ROCK
in
Throbs & Thrills
VITAGRAPH'S SPECIAL COMEDY
TOPICAL BUDGET
Full of latest events.
Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, West.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
Pearl White
IN
The feature Serial de Luxe of a thousand Sensations
THE BLACK SECRET
The third instalment this week.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest news from everywhere.
PATHE REVIEW
a weekly film magazine, Amusing and Instructive.
HIS ONLY FATHER
A Luke Comic.
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee—3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"The Drama"
"The Drama"
By Victorien Sardou.

AN IDEAL BLOOD PURIFIER & TONIC.
QUEEN STATUE BRAND
BODY PURIFIER
All sicknesses caused by Poison in the blood Pains in the joints, Sores in the mouth or nose, glandular swellings syphilitic or otherwise yield to this latest scientific remedy.
It purifies the blood and gives renewed vigour to the entire system.
Price Re 1-4-0
Prof. T. K. Gajjar's
PHARMACY
READYMONEY BUILDING
APOLLO PIER, BOMBAY.

(A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 92 OF ACT VII OF 1913.)

PROSPECTUS OF THE

British India Banking & Industrial Corporation,

LIMITED.

Authorized Capital (Ten Crores) - - - - - - - - - Rs. 10,00,00,000

Divided into 20,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each, payable as to Rs. 5 on Application, Rs. 5 on Allotment, and the balance in Calls as and when required.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TO BE (FIVE CRORES) .. .. Rs. **5,00,00,000** in 10,00,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

PAID-UP CAPITAL TO BE (ONE CRORE).. .. .. Rs. **1,00,00,000** in 10,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 per Share paid-up.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 1,00,000 Shares; and this minimum has been already promised. Thus 9,00,000 Shares are offered for public subscription.

(BROKERAGE AT THE RATE OF 8 ANNAS PER SHARE WILL BE PAID TO BROKERS FOR THE PLACING OF SHARES.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THE HON'BLE RAO SAHEB M. CT. MUTHIAH CHETTY, Merchant and Banker, Head of the Firm of S. R. M. M. C. T., Madras, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, Director of the Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras.

Address—Bedford House, Vepery, Madras.

2. PADAMSHINH NARSHINGHBHAI, ESQ., Merchant and Banker, Managing Director, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation and the Cutch Steam Navigation Companies, Limited, Director, National Financing Corporation, Ltd., Director, Great India Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Managing Agent, The Asian Commercial Insurance Company, Ltd., Director, Akola Mills Co., Ltd.; Proprietor, The Indian Glass Manufacturing Company Chanda Coal Mines, &c.

Address—Bank Street, Fort Bombay.

3. K. HAZEN SCOTT, ESQ., of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Address—Madras.

4. GEORGE H. B. RADCLIFFE, ESQ., B.S.C., C.E., M.E., Bar-at-Law, of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., Bombay, Ex-officio Director and Managing Agent, Western India Rope Co., Ltd., Director, Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Address—1 Hummum Street, Fort ,Bombay.

5. HAJEE ESSA HAJEE SOOMER, ESQ., Merchant and Exporter and Importer, Kaithawar and South Africa.

Address—Ranavav, Kathiawad.

6. BHERULAL SITARAM, ESQ., Proprietor of Messrs. Jainarain Sitaram and Co., Timber Merchants and Commission Agents, Bombay and Calcutta.

Address—2nd Fanaswadi Lane, Bombay.

7. MORESHWAR W. PRADHAN, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., Bombay, Director of the Western India Rope Co., Ltd., and of the Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Address—1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

8. HORMUSJEE DORABJEE GUZDAR, ESQ., Merchant and Landlord, Proprietor, Guzdar and Co., Tile Merchants, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Director, Western India Rope Co., Ltd., Director, Western India Building and Engineering Co., Ltd.

Address—Guzdar Villa, Andheri, near Bombay.

THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. J. Pagan Dalzell.

BANKERS.

Mrcantile Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Branches.
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay and Calcutta.
The Central Bank, Ltd., Head Office Bombay and Branches.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Dikshit Mancklal and Company, 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Parks, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassobhoy, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

109/111, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal objects for which the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, has been founded are for the purpose of doing Banking business of every description, to afford Banking facilities in the many parts of India where no such facilities now exist, and to do everything possible to promote the financial and industrial development of India.

DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING FACILITIES IN INDIA.

The pressing need which exists for the development of the "Banking Industry" in India, especially in the Mofussil, is forcibly set forth by Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, the well known Bullion and Exchange Broker in Bombay, and member of the Currency Commission, in his Minority Report to the Right Hon. The Secretary of State for India as embodied in the Report of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency.

In paras, 75, 76 and 77 of his Report Mr. Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal states as follows:-

"INDIA'S BANKING PROBLEM."

75. "India has an area of 1,802,657 square miles, and it contains 2,253 towns with 29,748,228 inhabitants and 720,342 villages with a population of 285,406,168. On the 31st December 1917, the total number of banking offices in India was only 402, and many of them overlapped in the larger towns. In fact, on that date there were in the whole of India only 165 towns which had banking offices. The United Kingdom, with a population of 48,000,000, had 9,138 banking offices. Canada, with a population of 8,460,000 has about 4,000 branches of banks. Further, there are 294,875,000 illiterate people in India, and out of the 18,539,578 literates there are only 1,670,387 literates in English."

76. "The vast and scattered population of India has thus modern banking facilities at 165 stations only, and consequently the financial power of India is insufficiently mobilised. Money lies dormant in endless small hoards."

77. "It will be seen that there is a vast virgin field for the development and expansion of banking and for the collection into bank reserves of the innumerable stores of money lying idle throughout the country which could be utilized for the benefit of the holders and for the good of trade and of the State."

BANKING BUSINESS.

When it is realized to what extent Banking has been developed in Europe and America, and the prosperity resulting therefrom, it is conceivable that there is a very vast and rich field in India awaiting the development of Banking enterprise.

It is believed that by promoting and freely affording sound, up-to-date Banking facilities in the many places in India where no such facilities are obtainable at present, much would be effected to promote Trade and Industry and create the confidence necessary for the free circulation of much of the wealth of the Country, which is hoarded.

By providing banking facilities in the many parts of **INDIA** where the ryots are at present entirely dependent on the terms offered by the representatives of foreign firms for the sale of their produce, the Corporation will be meeting an **IMPERIAL NECESSITY**—for it is conceivable that with larger facilities for obtaining locally credit and money, the competitors for the ryots' produce with increase in number, and with more competition, the ryot will be enabled to sell his produce at a price which will enable him to live in reasonable comfort, and not exist on the verge of starvation.

The British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, will, as soon as possible, open up Branches in Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi and all the principal Trade Centres in India, Burmah, and elsewhere including London and do everything possible to promote and give facilities for the development of Trade and Industry.

LOCAL BOARDS.

The Board of Directors will appoint, where practicable, Local Boards in each place where Branches are opened. Such Local Boards will consist of influential Businessmen who will be able to advise and assist Branch Manager in regard to financings industries and general banking business.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

INDIA has already begun to show unmistakable signs of a new era in commercial and industrial enterprise, and to realise the immense possibilities which await the touch of the Expert to manufacture and convert into the finished article, **IN INDIA,** the vast quantities of raw material she produces, and which, for lack of the requisite technology, experience, machinery and appliances, are exported to other countries, manufactured there, and re-exported to India.

What India lacks is not ability but technology: Not wealth but effective finance: Not intelligence but initiative.

INDIA, with all her vast resources of raw material and all her labour systematically and effectively co-ordinated: with the introduction of effective technology, experience, and skill; with up-to-date machinery and labour saving devices, and always with the requisite financial assistance to promote and develop Industries, is capable of becoming industrially ad financially one of the most prosperous countries in the World.

INDIA has in the past years been exploited by foreigners who have exported to foreign countries immense quantities of raw material produced in India.

To set up all the essentials for success must of necessity be a lengthy process; and in order to obtain the earliest fruits of prosperity in its fullest measure, India must offer every possible facility and persuade Pioneers of Industry and Manufacture in the West to come out to the East and start their numerous industries for the Manufacture of the finished article from the raw material available IN INDIA.

INDIA will thereby gain the immediate benefit of being self-supporting and obtain the priceless opportunity of acquiring technology and experience first hand to enable her Sons to bring about the development of Industrialism all over India to its fullest extent.

The resultant prosperity will bring wealth work and confidence to the **INDIAN NATION,** and also bring about the circulation of the vast hoarded wealth of the Country.

With Exchange and other uncertainties, no prudent Pioneers of Industry or Manufacturers in the West would care to bring Capital from abroad to India to finance their enterprises. This Capital must be Indian Capital and the Indian Nation must be participators in the wealth which will arise from such industrial enterprises. For it must realised the world renowned Engineering Firms and Manufacturers from the West will be able to produce with the raw materials of India anything from a ship to a needle.

In conformity with the policy outlined above, negotiations are proceeding to bring such a policy into early effect; and Mr. G. .H. B. Radcliffe, one of the Directors of the Bank who is shortly proceeding to England will be deputed to get into touch with Pioneers of Industry and if possible to complete arrangements with them for close co-operation with the Bank; and it will be observed that the maximum number of Directors has been fixed at the high figure of twenty in order to find places on the board for representatives of such Pioneers of Industry.

It was at first intended to defer registration of the Company till the co-operation of such Pioneers was definitely received, but as the Promoters received applications for shares accompanied by Deposits on a very large scale and as it was felt that the proposed negotiations could take a more definite shape after the Company started business, it was deemed advisable to get the Company Registered at once.

Besides co-operating with the Director of Industries appointed by Government to assist indigenous Trade and Industry, the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, will undertake to introduce, by opening Industrial Bureaux in all important Industrial centres, sound, up-to-date Industries which are at present unknown and untried, or languish in India for lack of the requisite technology, experience, machinery and appliances.

The Corporation will float and underwrite the Capital of such Industrial Companies as will produce and manufacture **IN INDIA,** the produce and raw merial **OF INDIA** which would otherwise be exported to other countries and manufactured there, **and the Corporation will give the General Public opportunities to invest their money, and have an interet in, Shares of such Induatrial Companies.**

INDUSTRIAL DEPOSITS.

The Corporation will receive at reasonable rates of Interest, Industrial Deposits to be utilized by the Depositors for Investment in Shares in Industrial and other Companies as they are floated from time to time by the Corporation. **The Corporation's Shareholders and Industrial Depositors and Constituents will enjoy priority in regard to the allotment of Shares in any of the Corporation's floatations.**

By promoting sound Industrial Companies, and giving the general body of the Public opportunities for investing in, and benefiting thereby, the Directors of the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, feel sure that the resultant prosperity and confidence will do much to bring about the circulation of a good deal of the vast wealth which is at present hoarded in India and thereby materially benefit the Country and its People.

THE MANAGEMENT will be under expert European Banking Officials, and the Directors of the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Limited, consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. J. Pagan Dalzell, late of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, Bombay and Madras, as their General Manager. Mr. Dalzell has had very considerable experience of Indian and European Banking.

THE MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 1,00,000 of the 10,00,000 Shares at present to be issued.

THE PRELIMINARY EXPENSES of and incidental to the formation and floatation of the Bank are estimated at Rs. 25,000 exclusive of any brokerage hereinafter mentioned, and these will be borne and paid for by the Company.

PROMOTION MONEY.

No Promotion Money is being paid but the Articles of Association provide for the payment of a reasonable brokerage for the placing of Shares.

Messrs. G. H. B. Radcliffe and M. W. Pradhan, members of the Firm of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., will each be allotted 500 fully paid up Ordinary Shares as Founders, Shares in consideration of their services in connection with the founding of the Corporation, and are to be Directors for life.

The Company shall enter into the following Agreements:—

1. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and G. H. B. Radcliffe and M. W. Pradhan [partners of Messrs. Radcliffe and Co.] of the other part providing for the allotting to each of them of fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 25,000 as founders' shares.
2. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and J. P. Dalzell of the other part appointing him General Manager of the Company.
3. An Agreement between the Company of the one part and J. D. Lewis of the other part appointing him as an Assistant Manager of the Company.

Copies of the above contracts as prepared can be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

THE QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualifications and remuneration of Directors:—

(a) **Qualification.**—The qualification of a Director shall be his holding in his own right not less than 500 Shares. A First Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall, in any case, acquire the same within one month from his appointment, and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said Shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

(b) **Remuneration.**—The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rs. 100 (Rupees One Hundred) for each Meeting attended by him and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the Share Certificates in respect of the Company's original Capital, or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company, and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration as the Company in General Meeting may from time to time determine. The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses incurred by them respectively in attending and returning from Board and Committee Meetings or in or about the performance of their duties as Directors.

If any Director shall be called upon to go or to reside out of his usual place of residence on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services, the Directors may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services either by way an of honorarium, commission, or the payment of a stated sum of money, as they shall think fit.

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

THE ISSUE OF SHARE CERTIFICATES is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the Shares may not be completed and ready for delivery until 12 months after the allotment of the Shares.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be applied towards the remaining payments.

Failure to pay any future instalments on Shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES must be made on the attached Form which must be filled in and forwarded entire along with the Application Money to the Corporation's Bankers—The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, the Eastern Bank, Limited, Bombay and Calcutta, and the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay and branches.

Dated at Bombay this 8th day of May, 1920.

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(To be retained by the Bankers.)

No._____

To

The Directors of
THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers as per receipt attached the sum of Rs._____, being deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on_____ Shares of Rs. 50 each in the above-named Company, I request you will allot me that number of Shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that you may allot to me, upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the_____day of_____1920 and the Memorandum. and Articles of Association of the Company; and I authorise you to place may name on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the Shares allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,

.....

Your obedient servant,

Usual Signature _____

Name in full _____

Address in full _____

Description _____

Dated this_____day of_____1920.

This form should be sent entire to any of the following Banks:—
1. Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Bombay and Branches.
2. The Eastern Bank Limited, Bombay and Calcutta.
3. The Central Bank of India Limited, Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, and Jharia.

NOTE.—Shares cannot be allotted otherwise than to individuals.

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL ORPORATION, Ld.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.

(To be returned to the Applicant.)

No._____

Received the_____day of_____1920 from_____the sum of Rs_____ being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on_____Shares of Rs. 50 each in the above-named Company.

Rs._____

This Receipt should be preserved, to be exchanged for relative Share Certificate when ready.

For_____

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of the East

GRAND OPERA SEASON

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT **TO-NIGHT**

"LA TRAVIATA."

13th—THAIS
14th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
15th—BARBER OF SEVILLE
16th—ROMEO AND JULIET
Matinee Saturday 15th at 5 —"AIDA."

OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.
Special Motors.

Phœnix Taxi and Transport Coy.'s Motors at 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance.

Special Trams

ONE CAR to Colaba via Girgam from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Churni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Churni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

Night Prices Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3 & 2. Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, and 1. Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7/- per seat.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

PICTURE PROGRAMME.
Wed., Thurs. and Friday at 6-30

The Five-reel Photoplay:

"Stripped for a Million."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

ONLY 3 DAYS MORE

to See the enchanting, melodious magnificent Photo drama

"Why I Would Not Marry?"

This Great Morality Play of the Age—this Colossal 1920 Morality Drama—is produced by

WILLIAM FOX

and presented by Messrs K. D. and Brothers.

Banished! How often have women banished Hymen from their hearts! How many young girls vow that they will never succumb to the miles of this god of matrimony. How late overrules all their resolutions, See for yourselves in the magnificent photo drama

"Why I Would Not Marry?"

(6 Parts—7,000 feet.)

The celebrated, beautiful, yonng Star Miss

Lucy Fox

is seen at her best in this Drama. See it positively to-day at the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 10-15. p.m. (S.T.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present on Saturday next—another Mighty, Magnificent Photo-spectacle,

"WESTWARD HO!"

Adapted from the famous novel of

CHARLES KINGSLY.

The exact costumings of the Elizabethan times are most faithfully adhered to! The elegant, majestic dances of the Court of the "Good Queen Bess" are most beautifully Shown.

The scenes depicting the Great Armada of Spain invading the albion shores, and the ultimate defeat of the Armada by the gallant British Ships are so gorgeously produced on the Screen on a scale never before attempted.

"WESTWARD HO!"

will rouse the Public of Bombay to a high pitch of enthusiasin next week.

West-End Cinema.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE YOU GAME?

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Spritualism vs. Matirialism

IS NOW READY

Are you going to beat your comptitor?

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Strong second-hand and new, in Leather or Canvas, Zinc-lined **Trunks** for the Colonies. Wardrobe Trunks, Uniform Cases, Steel Trunks Holdals, Linen Bags, Silver-fitted Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and state your requirements. We hold a larger Stock of Travelling Goods than any other store in the world. We save you at least 33 per cent.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TRUNK ASSOCIATION.

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Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

Just Received

Bauer's
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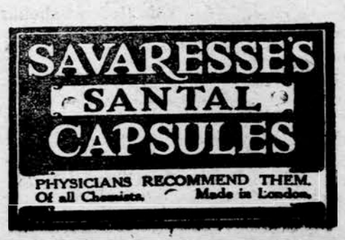
German
Sanatogen
Aspirin Tablets and
Albulactine.

PERRY & Co.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.



COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 10th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	25 61—3
July	24.13—13
Oct.	23 89—3
Jan.	22 14—51

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 10th.

Futures at New York, July .. .. .. 35.15—3
" Oct. .. .. .. 35. 3—2
" Jan. .. .. .. 34.40—1

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 11.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 443½ for Fully Good Broach April-May. Fluctuations occurred, the highest and lowest price of the sessions being Rs. 450½ and Rs. 441. The bazaar closed at Rs. 450½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 448, declined to Rs. 447, and closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach, ...	April May ..	490
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug ..	447
Fully Good Bengal	May ..	274
" "	July ..	243
Fine Oomras	May ..	308
" "	July ..	318

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS, 11th MAY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	229
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	247
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	480
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	347
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	307
" "	Jul-Arg.	319
Good M.G. Southern	May-June.	450
" " "	July Aug	416

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay May 11th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs a p.	Ekli Delivery Rs a p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	65 0 0	0 0 0
" " Oawapore 70-80	63 0 0	0 12 0
" Kathiawad Bengal	63 0 0	0 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 0 0	13 8 0
" Cawapore	13 0 0	13 8 0
" Yellow Cawapore	13 12 0	14 4 0
Mixed, Brown Bold	15 6 0	15 14 0
" Pala	14 14 0	15 6 0
Teleseed, White 85-38	90 0 0	18 0 0
" Gujar 70-85	84 0 0	17 0 0
" Cujarat-80	90 0 0	18 0 0
" Black	70 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	17 8 0	18 12 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	....
Safflowseed	0 0 0	....
Jaghry	42 0 0	....
Castor seed	57 0 0	11 12 0
Forward:	Rs a p.	
Wheat May	0 3 3	
Linseed May	15 15 6	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 11th 1920.

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	2 2 0
Bank Demand	1 6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 3 3/4
For Demand	502
American Dollars	208
Hongkong "	240
Shanghai	280
Japan	125 1/2
Singapore	110 1/2

Market Steady.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, May 11th.

	Rates per lb Rs. a p
Davids No. 10	1 1 6
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 6½	0 12 3
Japan No. 40/1	3 3 6
Do. No. 42/2	3 0 6
Do. No. 2/40	3 0 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 11.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-4-6.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 2/1 1/2.
D D on London, 2/1 5/8
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/3.
D. D on Paris, Frcs 595.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Frcs 670.
T T on Japan, Rs. 120.
60 Days' sight, Rs. 110.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.83.
Paris Cross Rate, Frcs 60.30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Bond, 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent Paper, 58.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 64.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 64½.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 69.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 63.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 9 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 9 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed weak.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahmedabad Advance 2900 N, Alliance Cotton 380, Bombay Cotton 1500, Bombay Dyeing 3750, Bombay Uniteds 2400, Century 1335, Central India 5480, Colaba 3315, Coorla 3280, Crescent 750, Currimbhoy 1285, David 1650, Fazulbhoy 1825, Finlay 1470, Indian Bleaching 235, Indore-Malwa 700, Kastoorchand 2900, Khatau 775, Kohinoor 4420, Madhowji 4400, Morarji 6650, New Great 1140, New City 4100 N, Pearls 1350, Premier 310, Shapurji 352/8, Simplex 1075, Standard 3200 xd, Swan 1370, Andhra Valley 775, Alcock 1185, Bombay-Burma 852/8, Bombay-Burma N I 315, Bt, Burma Petroleum 23/12, Bombay Tramway 1145, Bombay Steam 500, Bundi 59, Katni ord 330, Katni def 1700, Shivrajpur 33, Tata ord 195, Tata def 1055, Tata Hydro 1190, Tata Oil 505, Scindia Steam 15 pr, Tata Bank 60.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, May 11.

The dullness has been the only feature in the colour-market. The stringency in the money market has stopped the inclination to stock at any price. Alizarine is the only Dye in demand. The rate is ruling between 1800 to 2000 per drum of 480 lbs. The stock is rare in the market; however the import manifest shows the arrival of about 125 cases. The other Dyes are very dull and no business passing.

The quotations are:—
Congo-Red, Rs. 4 to 4/8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 20 to 22 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 7 per lb.
Alizarine, Rs. 1800 to 2000 per drum.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Metanil Yellow, Rs. 5 to 7 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

May 11.

Among heavy chemicals, activity continues, especially in the values of Sodium Sulphide and Bleaching Powder. The scarcity of Sodium continues without apparent signs of the market easing soon. The prices fluctuate between Rs. 50 and 55 per cwt; Bleaching also varies between Rs. 40 and 50; Zinc Chloride has been steady and the prices are verging from Rs. 20 to 25. Farina K continues dull. Sago, too, in sympathy with Farina is poor in demand. The quotations are almost same.

MILL-STORES,

Bombay, May 11.

The quotations are as follows:—
Healds red Rs. 1-9; Healds yellow Rs. 1-7; Reeds Re. 0-3 to 0-4; Roller-Cloth K Rs. 5; Slubbings Jap Rs. 55/60; Rowings Rs. 35; Warpers Jap Rs. 50/60; Shuttles Jap 13½in. Rs. 8/10; Shuttles 14½in. Rs. 20/25.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND C.'S REPORT.

The following report dated London, April 15, on gold and silver has been issued by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £111,934,845, an increase of £321,350 as compared with last week's return.

A fair quantity of gold came into the market and was taken for South America, the Straits Settlements, and a small amount for the Trade.

New York reports that arrangements have been made to ship gold from the U. S. A. to the total of $26,950,000 $1,000,000 for the East Indies and the remainder for South America. Gold received from England amounted to $21,100,000.

The gold output of Ontario is now becoming of a substantial size that for 1919 was 563 ounces. The total exceeds that of any province in Canada or state of the American Union, except California. This increasing addition to the gold resources of the Empire is very welcome in view of the shrinkage in the Transvaal and elsewhere. We append totals for preceding five years:—

1914, Ounces 268,264, Value $5,545,509.
1915, Ounces 411,588, Value $8,501,391.
1916, Ounces 497,833, Value $10,339,259.
1917, Ounces 420,893, Value $8,698,735.
1918, Ounces 411,879, Value $8,502,542.

The Transvaal gold output for March 1920 amounted to 707,036 fine ounces, as compared with 625,330 fine ounces in February 1920 and 712,379 fine ounces in March 1919.

The following were the United Kingdom gold imports and exports during March 1920:—

West Africa Imports £114,961, Exports £27,214.
United States of America: Imports £564, Exports £2,707,634.
Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay nil, nil.
Rhodesa Imports £270,139.
Transvaal Imports £3,664,171.
British India Imports nil Export £4,336,005.
Straits Settlements: Imports £7,245.
ports £470,603.
Other Countries Imports £142,075, Export £42,629.
Total Imports £4,199,155, Exports £9,054,526.

SILVER.

The tendency has been downward. The cash price has kept up fairly well owing to a demand for prompt delivery on account of the Indian Bazaars and elsewhere, but news from China has not been promising and a considerable amount of silver, representing contracts shortly falling due, has been placed upon the market, and, owing to the dull outlook has not been replaced by fresh forward contracts. The Continent continues to sell with some degree of freedom, although the large discount upon silver for forward delivery has not encouraged the heavy sales which obtained in preceding weeks. The congestion of the refineries which still continues may keep the forward rate at a discount, though unless China is prepared to sell for forward delivery, the present difference between the two quotations seems unduly large.

Now that Germany has ceased to use silver as currency the mintage of coins in iron, zinc and aluminium proceeds apace. The following Coins were minted in February:—

Mks. 1,168,251 iron 5-pfennig pieces.
Mks. 2,166,457 zinc 10-pfennig pieces.
Mks. 3,605,137 aluminium 50-pfennig pieces.

Another sign of the trend of events as to subsidiary coinage has been the issue of one shilling notes in British West Africa. The West African Currency Board reported that the practice of hoarding and melting down silver currency was rife in the colonies under its control.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation March 22 17903, March 31 17452, April 7 17429.
Silver coin and bullion in India March 22 3894, March 31 3985, April 7 3956.
Silver coin and bullion out of India nil.
Gold coin and bullion in India March 22 4422, March 31 4437, April 7 4594.
Gold coin and bullion out of India March 22 100, March 31 345, April 7 193.
Securities (Indian Government) March 22 1560, March 31 1959, April 1959.
Securities (British Government) March 22 7927, March 31 6726, April 7 6727.

During the week ending 7th instant no coinage of rupees was reported.

The stock in Shanghai on the 10th instant consisted of about 44,700,000 ounces in sycee, 23,300,000 dollars, and 40 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars, as compared with about 42,300,000 ounces in sycee, 19,800,000 dollars and 25 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars on the 27th March.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 6s 3d. the tael.

Quotations Bar Silver p. oz. std. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
April 9 69 7/8d. cash 69 3/8d. 2 mos. 102s. 7d.
April 10 69 d. cash 67 1/2d. 2 mos.
April 12 69 1/2d. cash 67 d. 2 mos. 103s. 5d.
April 13 69 1/4d. cash 66 1/4d. 2 mos. 1/4s. 10d.
April 14 68 3/4d. cash 65 3/4d. 2 mos. 104s.
April 15 68 d. cash 66 1/4d. 2 mos. 103s. 7d.
Average 69 062d. cash 67 021d. 2 mos. Average 103s. 8 2d.
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 4d. and 5½d. below those fixed a week ago.

MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

In the course of the report of the Directors of the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Limited, it is stated:—

"Your Directors have pleasure in laying before you the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1919, as certified by the Company's Auditors, showing a profit of Rs. 16,50,164-3-8, inclusive of Rs. 27,533-2-10, carried over from last year's account.

A sum of Rs. 2,55,000 has alrtady been paid as Ad-interim Dividend for the six months ended 30th June 1919, at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,95,164-3-8 in hand, which your Directors propose to appropriate as under:—

"To pay a final dividend at rate of Rs. 100 per share free of income tax Rs. 8,50,000; To Depreciation Account Rs. 1,50,000; To Reserve Fund Account Rs. 2,50,000; To Repairs Fund Account Rs. 50,000; To Bonus to Staff Rs. 10,000; To be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 85,164-3-8. Total Rs. 13,95,164-3-8.

"Your Directors trust that this result will be deemed satisfactory. The Weaving Shed Building is practically complete, and some 400 Looms are in course of being erected. Owing to labour troubles in England, the balance of Looms and the Motors on order have been delayed, but it is anticipated that these will arrive before very long. In accordance with the terms of Article 111 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors have appointed Captain E. V. Sassoon and Mr. H. M. Mehta as additional Directors, and Mr. V. A. Grantham as a Director in place of Sir Malcolm Hogg, Kt. (resigned).

"The Mill Machinery Buildings, Stock and Stock in Process are insured for Rs. 79,93,100, while the profits of the Company have been insured with Lloyds and the Excess Insurance Company, Limited, for £40,000."

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The following report for the year ending 29th February 1920, will be submitted to the shareholders of the above company at the 23rd Annual General Meeting to be held to-morrow.

The number of proposals received during the year were 5,281 amounting to Rs. 96,63,500 while the number of policies issued were 3,977 amounting to Rs. 67,36,500.

The total number of policies in force is 30,030 assuring the sum of Rs. 4,91,91,000 and of this amount Rs. 7,65,173-8-0 are re-assured. By the death of 326 Policyholders, claims amounting to Rs. 5,91,214 with Bonus, have arisen. Endowment Assurances which have matured during the lifetime of the Assured, amounted to Rs. 4,42,999 with Bonus. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained. The Expenses represented 18.3 per cent. of the Premium Income—a result which compares most favourably with that of any other Company of the same age. The Funds of the Company are invested in Government and other securities authorised by the Indian Trusts Act. All the Investment Securities—except Bombay Port Trust Guaranteed Bonds for Rs. 1,21,600—are in Terminable Loans and so are re-payable at fixed dates. The Life Assurance Fund has been increased by Rs. 15,90,151-1-1 and, including the amount placed to the Investment Reserve, now amounts to Rs. 1,48,76,249-4-10. The Assets of the Company, in both branches, as shown in the Balance Sheet, are Rs. 1,60,82,921-11-4.

Fidelity Guarantees.—Bonds for Rs. 10,95,400 have been issued and the Premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 11,278-8. Claims for Rs. 3,434-11-10 have arisen.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 40 per cent. on the paid-up Capital. The Directors recommend that a Bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the Office Staff. The Directors desire the co-operation of the Shareholders and Policyholders in pointing out to their friends the benefits of Life Assurance and the very favourable terms on which Assurances may be obtained in this Company.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	11	5 17a	23 7	11	m 9 57	9 4
Wed.	12	m 5 44	23 4	12	m 11 4a	20 4
Thu.	13	m 6 37	24 0	13	m 11 14	19 11
Fri	14	m 6 5a	25 3	13	m 0 54	19 7
Sat.	15	m 1 55a	25 8	14	m 0 43a	20 0
Sun.	16	m 1 0	27 2	15	m 9 6	16 5
Mon.	17	m 9 2	25 1	16	m 7 54a	19 6
		m 9 52	26 1		m 2 35	17 3
		m 9 2	27 7		m 2 18a	19 6
		m 9 22	28 2		m 3 18	18 1
		m 10 40	28 9		m 3 43a	18 1
		m 10 30a	27 5		m 4 0	4 18
					m 4 36a	17 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 11 (Tuesday	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 12 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 13 (Thursday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 5m.
" 14 (Friday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 2m.
" 15 (Saturday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 2m.
" 16 (Sunday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 3m.
" 10 (Monday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 3m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April	3d.	4h. 24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d.	6h. 54-2m. p.m.
New Moon	"	19d.	5h. 12-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	25d.	6h. 37-4m. p.m.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 10.

The land breeze yesterday brought exceedingly high temperatures in Karachi. The official maximum was hundred and four in the shade but the varandah temperatures of over hundred and ten were registered in various parts of the city and cantonments.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.791 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 "
Dew Point	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.713 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	4.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.5 "
Minimum do. do.	81.6 "
General Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW.WSW.
Movement of Wind	100 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 11th May, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme north and in the south-west of the division. The air is drier than usual at Rawalpindi, Multan and Ambala. Temperature is generally below normal in the north and east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperature are below the average at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear and the air drier than usual. Night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad and Ajmer, but is below it at Jaipur, Bikaner and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in south Kathiawar and in south Gujarat. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot and is in excess at Neemuch. Day temperature is above the average at Bhuj; night temperature is below it at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above the average at Hoshangabad, but is below it in the east of the reporting area. Both day and night temperatures are about normal.

The Konkan.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is moderately clouded at Belgaum, but is clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Bijapur, but is below it at Ahmednagar. Day temperature is higher than usual at Nizamabad; night temperature is slightly below normal at Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain in south Malabar. A few dust or thunderstorms have occurred in the Punjab, north Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The sea continues rough at Colombo and has become moderate at Trivandrum.

Dry weather is likely except in Malabar. A few dust or thunderstorms may again occur in the Punjab and in the adjacent districts of Rajputana and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th May, 1920:—

The western disturbance has given nearly general rain and snow in Kashmir and is passing away eastwards. Rain has also fallen nearly generally in Assam and at a few stations in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, the east Punjab, and Malabar. Chief amounts are:—Rangoon three-quarters of an inch; Mandalay, Maymyo a half; Dhubri, Silchar, Cherrapunji, Narayanganj two; Dinajpur, Purnea one; Simla, Srinagar a half and Sonamarg one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 11th MAY 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rain-days. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	97.8	74.8	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	70	..	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	..	..	72	..	9.82	—8.09
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.9	74.3	70	..	2.18	+0.85
Rawalpindi	98.2	65.3	57	..	8.63	—1.60
Lahore	105.3	70 4	55	..	3.38	—0.51
Hissar	109.0	71.5	44	..	1.78	—0.45
Ambala	97.1	68.7	36	..	3.39	+1.40
Delhi	107.0	78.9	24	..	2.32	—0.99
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	111.2	80.0	23	..	2.10	+0.10
Muirpuri	112.1	81.1	22	..	1.43	—1.07
Jhansi	111.9	83.3	26	..	0.94	—0.01
Cawnpore	110.0	78.5	29	..	1.46	—0.86
Allahabad	111.1	70.6	21	..	1.04	—1.30
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.7	83.8	40	..	0.78	—0.68
Karachi	..	..	81	..	0.45	—1.23
Ajmer	104.8	83.8	39	..	2.64	+1.18
Jaipur	109.4	66.6	23	..	2.71	+1.03
Kotah	111.2	88.6	19	..	2.02	+0.96
Mount Abu	84.0	70.4	18	..	0.72	—0.51
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	104.6	76.1	55	..	0.12	—0.73
Dwarka	87.4	79.8	81	..	1.07	—0.94
Veraval	84.7	33.0	72	..	0.78	+0.31
Rajkot	107.1	73.7	54	..	2.10	+1.89
Bhavnagar Para	104.5	80.2	47	..	3.68	+2.51
Surat	92.5	76.2	66	..	4.03	+3.03
Ahmedabad	110.8	80.9	49	..	1.30	+0.90
Deesa	109.0	78.2	56	..	0.08	—0.47
Neemuch	100.1	77.8	45	..	3.31	+2.38
Indore	106.7	68.5	51	..	5.03	+3.90
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	106.9	89.5	27	..	1.32	—1.77
Sangor	108.2	84.6	17	..	0.69	—1.74
Hoshangabad	109.9	83.0	29	..	3.68	+1.67
Khandwa	111.0	80.1	..	..	6.64	+5.28
Akola	111.1	81.4	19	..	1.14	—0.49
Amraoti	111.1	82.6	13	..	3.14	+0.84
Nagpur	111.2	82.8	34	..	2.00	—1.68
Chanda	112.7	78.4	43	..	2.53	—0.96
Raipur	109.7	80.9	64	..	1.98	—0.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.3	80.7	75	..	1.50	+0.80
Ratnagiri	90.1	81.1	68	..	0.78	—0.34
Harmugoa	88.8	81.4	78	..	0.78	—0.34
Karwar	90.	82.0	88	..	5.71	+2.32
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.5	74.0	28	..	7.82	+0.66
Ahmednagar	105.2	70.7	25	..	4.91	+2.10
Poona	98.7	72.4	51	..	5.98	+2.31
Sholapur	103.8	67.3	46	..	2.76	+0.71
Bijapur	102.6	72.4	61	..	2.49	+0.41
Belgaum	97.6	74.9	89	..	4.14	+0.56
Aurangabad	107.0	72.4	14	1.01	3.15	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	111.2	77.3	31	..	5.10	—0.89
Hyderabad	106.8	72.4	50	..	10.03	+2.16
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.6	76.2	74	2.64	10.96	+6.44
Calicut	90.6	73.0	83	0.81	9.33	+3.89
Cochin	90.1	74.9	79	0.98	2.51	+10.44
Colombo	88	74.5	75	5.55	34.98	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & DECCAN—						
Masulipatam	102.1	81.0	74	..	12.49	+5.87
Bellary	100.3	77.7	53	..	6.81	+1.88
Cuddapah	101.0	83.3	53	..	9.07	+4.06
Madras	103.7	82.6	..	..	27.07	+5.52
Bangalore	96.5	71.1	75	0.03	8.19	+2.66
Coimbatore	98.1	74.9	78	..	8.66	+1.03
Trichinopoly	101.1	70.7	72	0.04	24.64	+13.39
Negapatam	102	82.7	83	..	34.67	+23.70

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

General Committee Meeting re. the Prince's Visit, Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, General Meeting, Sardar Mansion, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 13.

The Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Annual General Meeting, 4, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.
Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 2, Rampart Row, 4-30 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G, I, P, RAILWAY,

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
East Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

A general meeting of the members of the Parsee Gymkhana will be held on Sunday, the 13th June, 1920, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the Gymkhana Pavilion.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Aden, Zanzibar Cable is now in working order and Cablegrams are sent by the Normal Route via Bombay Aden.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—Two Wolf cubs (Conis pallipes) by Mr. D. E. J. Dobbes; one Hunting Leopard (Cynacluens Jubatus) by His Highness the Raja Saheb of Mudhol.

WHY AMERICA WENT DRY.

To-morrow, Thursday, at 9-15 p.m. the Rev. W. G. Fletcher lectures at the Central Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, on "Why America Went Dry." The meeting is open to all, and questions are invited.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

110 deaths occurred in Bombay from all causes on Monday as against 241 on the corresponding day of last year and 102 on that of 1918. Two attacks and two deaths from plague, two attacks from small-pox and three attacks and four deaths from influenza and pneumonia were reported.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London.—Full rate ordinary, 1 day; Deferred, 2 days.
London to Bombay.—Full rate ordinary, hrs.; Deferred, 1 day.

MEYER SASOON MILLS LTD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of th shareholders of Meyer Sassoon Mills, Limited will be held at the registered office of th Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bom bay at 4 p.m., (S.T.)

MRS. SAKINABAI DISPENSARY.

In the charitable dispensary of Mrs. Sakinabai Hasan Premji conducted by Dr. Kothavala 1,440 patients attended whom 365 were males, 662 females and 40 children for the month of April 1920.

MILL-CHILDREN'S EXCURSION.

About 175 boys and girls belonging to the Tata, the Standard and David Mills half-timers' day-schools, conducted by the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute were taken on excursion to Vile Parle. In the morning after taking tea and breakfast they roamed about the sea shore. At noon they were provided with meals and sweets. Having taken some rest they went to the aerodrome where, thanks to the kindness shown by the Section Manager of Messrs. Handley Page, they got a near view of the aeroplane and witnessed its flight and descent, the party returned to Parel in the evening, all the children having immensely enjoyed the trip.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT.

The total mortality 820 was 36 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 43.53. These figures compare favourably with (1) those for the corresponding week of 1919 when the mortality was 1,644 and the death-rate 87.28; and (2) those of the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919), mortality 873 and the death-rate 46.35.

The number of death from Influenza during the week was 28 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 341 against 31 and 347 respectively in the preceding week. 13 notifications of Influenzel Pneumonia, including 9 from the war hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 176 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Deducting 35 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 785 giving the death-rate of 41.67.

Cholera continued absent. Small-pox declined to 26 attacks and 11 deaths and plague to 13 and 11 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 329 against 343 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 352 the average of the week during 1915-1919.

COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 11.

No demand in inferior ready cotton, but a fair inquiry in high class stapled cotton.

In forward market, the prices are increasing steadily owing to some buying from jobbers and a Japanese house.

LOCAL MARKETS.

American (Ready) 450/525.
Deshi (Ready) 230/40.

WAIDAS IN MARWARI BAZAR.

Broach F.G.M.G. (opening) 488 May; 447 July.
Bengal F.G.M.G. (opening) 229 May; 247 July.
Oomra F.G.M.G. (opening) 307 May; 319 July.

Yesterday's arrival: 14570.
Arrival from 1st September 1919 to 10-5-1920:
This year—2,617,000.
Last year—1,798,000.

SEVERAL MERCHANTS CHEATED.

A COTTON BROKER FINED.

Frank H. Hebbert, an ex-cotton broker, was charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, with cheating several merchants by dishonestly inducing them to deliver to him goods of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,988, and by passing false cheques.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution and Mr. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Kassam Deoji, a furniture merchant, stated that on the 8th of January last, the accused took from him some furniture, valued at Rs. 2,000, on a monthly hire of Rs. 135. He paid the first month's hire charges. On the 11th of March he (witness) sent his bill-collector to the accused's place for the outstanding hire charges for February, but the bill-collector came back and told him that the accused had quitted his place and removed the furniture. After some enquiries he found all the furniture, except six pieces, in the shop of Mr. B. A. Mistry another furniture merchant of Tamarind Lane. He then reported the matter to the police.

Mr. Byramji Aderji Mistri said about the 2nd or 3rd of March last, the accused came to his shop and said that he wanted to dispose of some furniture. Thereupon he went to the accused's place and purchased the furniture and some other properties, all for Rs. 1,000.

Deputy Inspector Davison said he arrested the accused on the 25th of March at the European General Hospital. He knew that the accused was connected with several good cotton firms in Bombay and that last year he was in the lunatic asylum, for some time.

A CHEQUE DISHONOURED.

Mr. Vasudev Sadasiv Sohni, a salesman in the firm of the Kodak Company, Ltd., said on the 1st of March last, the accused purchased a folding pocket Kodak camera and two rolls of film from their shop for Rs. 86-10-0. The accused tendered a cheque for the amount, which on being sent to the Central Bank of India for payment, was dishonoured. In the meantime, the accused wrote them a letter saying that he had not the sufficient money in Bank at the time and that they should send the cheque again. Accordingly the cheque was sent again, but the Bank dishonoured it again. The accused had previous dealings with them.

Mr. A. T. Vaz, an assistant in Messrs. Marcks and Company's firm, said the accused purchased a pair of binoculars for Rs. 140 and passed a cheque on the Central Bank of India for the amount. But the cheque was dishonoured by the Bank.

N. A. D'Mello, a clerk in the firm of Madame Wingrove, said the accused had purchased six pairs of silk stockings, valued at Rs. 111 from their shop and in payment passed a cheque which was dishonoured by the Central Bank of India.

John C. D'Souza, a clerk in the firm of Tarachand Karsondas and Company, deposed that on the 27th of February last, the accused purchased a diamond ring from their shop for Rs. 235. He tendered a cheque on the Central Bank of India for the value, but it was not honoured by the Bank.

Pherozeshah Jesang, a salesman in Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's, said on the 3rd of March last, the accused bought goods worth Rs. 150, from their firm and passed a cheque for the amount. But the cheque on being sent to be cashed at the Central Bank of India, was dishonoured. The matter was then referred to the police.

Bhavan Haribhai, an employee in the firm of Messrs. Kalyan Moti, said once in October the accused came to their shop with Mrs. Hebbert and purchased goods worth Rs. 68 for the latter. Again on the 29th of February he purchased goods valued Rs. 221 and passed a cheque for both the amounts on the Central Bank, but it was dishonoured.

Jehangir Merwanji Engineer a clerk in the Central Bank of India, produced a certified copy of the Bank's account with the accused and it showed that there was a balance of Re. 0-3-2 against the accused.

The accused said he was let down by a Marwari partner. He expected dues from his clients every day. The Central Bank of India in view of his business relations with them had on a previous occasion allowed him an overdraft. He had therefore no reason to suspect that they would not honour his cheques for Rs. 700. As regards the furniture he realised that he had done wrong and could not understand how at that time he could have acted so dishonourably. He was a young man with his future to make in life. He had two little children. Unfortunately his brother being out of India and his clients and partners having let him down he was not in a position at the present moment to pay in full the amounts due, but he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that if the Court would treat him mercifully and while sentencing him would be so merciful as to give him an option of fine. He desired that he should be given an opportunity of squaring up his affairs and leaving this country to start life afresh in England. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was convicted.

PLEA FOR MERCY.

Mr. Nariman, praying for an option of fine, said the accused was a young man, very well connected. He was left in dodge by some merchants. The counsel then placed before the Court some documents to show that some cotton merchants entered in an agreement with the accused to start some business in partnership with him. But they suddenly left him alone. Consequently the accused finding himself in such a false position could not do otherwise than disposing of the furniture. He was, however, confident that if the accused were fined, the money would be forthcoming as he was told that the accused's brother who is an officer in His Majesty's Army at Busrah had already left for this country. And besides that there were several firms in Bombay that would have helped the accused, had he been in a position to negotiate with them.

His Worship sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,880, or in default to suffer nine months' hard labour.

SICK CHILD SLAPPED ON CHEST.

DEATH ACCELERATED.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the body of Elitor Marchado, a Goanese child, aged about two years and a half, residing with his parents at Dukerwadi.

It was stated that Salvador Santos Vaz, who was alleged to have assaulted the child, was acquainted with Mary Fregides, a young Goanese girl, who lived with the deceased's parents. On Monday evening Mary and another woman were going for some medicine for the child, who was ill, when Vaz met them on the road, abused them both and assaulted Mary with his fists. A Parsi caught Vaz and Mary was taken home; Vaz who followed them home, abused everybody. Deceased's mother who was seated on a cot with the child, told him not to create a row when Vaz struck the child on the chest with his hand. The child went into convulsions and fell. The mother raised an alarm and Vaz ran away. The child died after an hour. The deceased who had not been well for about five days, was under the treatment of Dr. Fernandez.

Vaz said he had gone to see the sick child and he asked Mary about the money she owed him. He had taken a little liquor. He went again in the evening. As the child died a conspiracy was formed and he was blamed for the child's death.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, gave evidence that the cause of death was broncho-pneumonia. If the child had been struck on the chest, suddenly death would have been accelerated. The death would be caused more by a shock than by any injury.

The jury returned a verdict of death from broncho-pneumonia, which was accelerated by a slap given on the chest by Vaz.

HIGH COURT.

REVISIONAL JURISDICTION.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

CASE UNDER RENT ACT.

Emperor vs. Ramgopal Rupji.

(Before Justices Shah and Kajiji.)

The applicant in this case was charged before Mr. B. N. Athavle, 4th Presidency Magistrate, by the Deputy Controller of Rents for having recovered annas 4 in excess of the Standard Rent fixed by him. The defence raised on behalf of the accused was that the excess sum of annas 4 had been recovered not on account of rent but for electric lights supplied on the common passages of the building for the convenience of the tenants. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 200. The accused applied to the High Court in its revisional jurisdiction for setting aside the conviction. The hearing came on before the Vacation Judges who reversed the Magistrate's Judgment and acquitted the accused, or reasons stated in the following judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Shah.

JUDGMENT.

The petitioner in this case was charged with having committed an offence punishable under Section 7 Sub Section 1 of the Bombay Rent Act (War Restriction No. 2) Act of 1918 by charging Rs. 13-7-2 on account of rent for October 1919 whereas according to the Standard Rent fixed under the Act in June 1919 he was entitled to charge Rs. 13-3-2 as rent. The Bill showed that he charged Rs. 13-7-2 for the rent and annas 4 extra for the electric light which was supplied on the passages in the building of which the premises in question formed a part. The learned Magistrate who tried the case came to the conclusion that in fixing the Standard Rent the Controller must have taken into account the charges for the electric light thus supplied and that by charging 4 annas more for the light the accused indirectly received on account of rent 4 annas more than the Standard Rent which he was allowed to recover and by doing so he commited an offence punishable under Section 7 (1) of that Act.

AN UNWARRANTED PRESUMPTION.

In coming to this conclusion the learned Magistrate seems to have ignored the letter Ex. No. 1 which the present petitioner wrote to the Deputy Rent Controller on the 15th July 1919 in which he pointed out that the rent fixed by him did not include the charge for electric lighting and that he should be allowed to recover in all from his various tenants Rs. 8 in addition to the rent fixed, or permitted to stop the lighting. The reply to that letter was that the Controller had no power to determine the charges for electric lights and could not therefore issue orders on the subject. In spite of this the petitioner was prosecuted for having charged rent in excess of the Standard rent fixed and the Magistrate presumed that the Controller must have taken the fact of electric light being supplied to the tenants on the passage of the premises into consideration in fixing the Standard Rent. I do not think that in face of the reply of the Dy. Rent Controller such a presumption could be made. But apart from the presumption it is clear from the definition of the Standard Rent given in the principal Act (Bombay Act II of 1918) that the Standard rent means in relation to any premises the rent at which the premises were let on the 1st day of January 1916 with the addition of 10 p.c. of such rent. The Standard rent fixed in the present case is exactly the sum of Rs. 12 which was the rent at which the premises in question were let on the 1st day of January 1916 with the 10 p.c. added thereto. It is clear that the Controller fixed the rent according to the definition in the present case at Rs. 13-3-2.

SUPPLY OF LIGHT DISTINCT FROM RENT.

The supplying of the electric light on the passages of the building of which the premises in question form a part is a matter of arrangement or contract between the tenant and the land-lord. It does not necessarily form part of the rent and in the present case there is nothing to show that it did form part of the Standard rent. The electric light on the passages came to be supplied after January 1916 and the petitioner had commenced to charge Rs. 14 instead of Rs. 12 until the Standard Rent was fixed. But that circumstance does not alter the meaning of Standard rent. How does it indicate that the Controller could have included the charges for electric light in the Standard rent. The sum which the present petitioner is said to have charged in this case represents a fair amount for the light supplied. Whether the Act is effective to prevent any profiteering by the land-lord in respect of the supply of electric lights is a question upon which it is not necessary for me to express any opinion in this case. But having regard to the proved facts in this case it is quite clear that the petitioner has not received any thing as rent in excess of the Standard Rent and that the sum of 4 annas charged for the supply of electric light has nothing to do with the Standard Rent. He has, herefore, committed no offence whatever.

I would therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and direct the fine if paid to be refunded.

Mr. S. A. Shete appeared for the applicant and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

PIERROT AT THE EXCELLSIOR.

The theatre-going public of Bombay will read with interest that Mr. Bandman's Pierrot Pie Co. will open at the Excelsior at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday next to fulfil their farewell engagement in Bombay prior to their proceeding home.

The popularity of this clever band of entertainers is very great and we shall all look forward to the re-appearance of that clever artiste Madeline Rossiter whose singing and dancing abilities are unequalled. Zimmy, the "live Jazz Man", is also a popular favourite and we understand that he has invented several new and weird noises since his last visit. The company number fourteen in all and the programme which they serve in the form of pies are guaranteed under the Pure Entertainment Laws and will not give you indigestion. Plans are now open at Messrs. Rose and Co.

We are asked to announce that, when the above Company opens at the Excelsior on Thursday next, the Bandman Comedy Co. will give a Matinee performance at 5-30 p.m. and on Friday "Pierrot Pie" will play the 5-30 matinee and the Bandman Comedy Co. will perform at 9-30 p.m. On Saturday the Comedy Co. will give the Matinee performance and "Pierrot Pie" will play at 9-30 p.m.

In short, the two companies will be performing alternate matinees and night shows for one week commencing Thursday, May 13th, as per the advertisements on another page, which means that there will be two theatrical performances daily at the Excelsior. The week-day Matinees will be at special reduced prices.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

"LAKME" PERFORMED.

One can conclude again that "Lakme" is unfamiliar to Bombay Theatre goers, otherwise there would have been a far larger attendance at the Royal Opera House on Monday night when that beautiful opera of Delibes was produced. It is an Indian story of much interestness, dealing with the trespassing of European tourists on the property of an Indian, and the falling in love of one of these tourists with an Indian lady. The latter happening was distasteful to the Indian father, and he intended that the trespasser should suffer. It is when the Englishman attempts to follow Lakme, that her father stabs the young man. He recovers, and then is persuaded to leave the locality to join his regiment. He lingers with Lakme, before doing so, and when Lakme notices a change that has come over her lover, she poisons herself and dies in the Englishman's arms, just as her father and friends arrive on the scene.

The music of the opera is beautiful, from beginning to end. In addition to its tunefulness, there is consistency and the theme running through the opera is most prominent. There is much scope for the orchestra, and the department found the conductor, Mr. Vasilieff and his able performers as being on their very best behaviour. "Lakme" is an opera which attracts throughout. There is not a dull moment, musicianly speaking, but the principals were not wholly successful, not that there were glaring shortcomings, but they were there, and the first act was inclined to drag. Mr. Cherenko was the tenor on Monday evening, and he is the least successful of the three leading tenors in the company. He looked rather bored with every thing and did not look, at any time, the ardent lover which was intended of him. His opening song, "Idle Fancies"—a fine number lacked the fire which the music suggested. He was in a pretty setting representing an Indian garden belonging to Nilakantha. After his song, Lakme appears and something makes her stay, and she is impelled to sing "Why Love I thus to Stay?" and two the engage in a very charming duet. It was in the second act where one's interest was arrested for after a goodly rendered solo by Nilakantha, sung by Mr. Magsky, who is wandering about an Indian street disguised as a beggar, hoping to come across the young trespassing Englishman. There is a ballet, and the dancing girls led by Miss Feodoroff delighted the audience with three different dances. They were attractive dresses. The dancing was ordered with the idea that the Englishman would be attracted, and when they failed, Lakme was likewise ordered to sing. Miss Kasanskaya was Lakme, and she gave us "The Bell Song" with a fascination that dwells in one, even after hours have elapsed since her execution. As a musical composition it stands out as an opera gem. "The Bell Song" is the favourite of that great operatic singer—Madame Edvina. Miss Kasanskaya betrayed not the slightest uncertainty of the intricate delight. The effort, of not absolutely perfect, was one of the very best vocal efforts which we have heard during the four week the Opera Company have been in Bombay. It is open to doubt whether any other lady in the company could have presented the song so bewitchingly. The orchestra was masterly throughout, but we missed the bells, and that effect is one of the most memorable when the song is sung in London, on the Continent, or in America. One would have thought that the Opera Company would have travelled with a set of bells, just as it was desirable that a harp should be used in that delightful intermezzo in "Cavellaria Rusticana." The omission was supplied by the piccolo, and the substitution was quite successful. "The Bell Song" does attract Gerald, and after he has run up to Lakme, Nilakantha rushes up and stabs Kerald. The wound? is not as serious as it was intended to be, and Lakme with the assistance of her faithful Indian servant Hadji, carries him to a secluded spot in an Indian Forest. Here Miss Kasanskaya sang "In Forest Depths." In the distance there is choral work which has a very pretty effect, and the harmony was of a pronounced character. Miss Kasanskaya with Messrs. Cherenko and Magsky supplied most of the vocal work during the opera, but after the beautiful "Bell Song" the next greatest attraction was the magnificent dancing.

"LA TOSCA" LAST NIGHT.

There was a performance of "La Tosca" last night, and the introduction of a special ballet was much admired by an enthusiastic audience.

TO-NIGHT'S OPERA.

"LA TRAVIATA."

There should be a large attendance at the Royal Opera House to-night when the famous opera "La Traviata" by Verdi will be performed. The opera abounds in musical numbers of very high quality, and several of the airs will recogueed

The story of the opera briefly is as follows:

Violetta, a courtesan of Paris, is holding a brilliant revel in her home. Among the guests is a young man from Provence, Alfred, who is in love with Violetta, and after much persuasion, the spoiled beauty agrees to leave her gay life and retire with him to an humble apartment near Paris. After a few brief months of happiness, the lovers are discovered by Alfred's father, who pleads with Violetta to release his son from his promises. She yields for his sake, and resumes her former life in Paris. Alfred not knowing the real cause of her desertion, seeks her out and publicly insults her. Too late he discovers the sacrifice Violetta has made, and when he returns, full of remorse, he finds her dying of consumption, and she expires in his arms.

"Thais" will be performed on Thursday. Jules Massenet, the composer is a living musician, and "Thais" is so modern as to have been first performed in 1894 in Paris. This opera is famous for its ballet dancing, and when the last English mail left, Madame Pavlova was dancing to "Thais" music in London.

"MR. TODD'S EXPERIMENT."

NEW PLAY BY BANDMAN CO.

All the plays presented by the 1920 Bandman Company have been new to Bombay, and last night at the Excelsior, the list of new plays was increased with the production of "Mr. Todd's Experiment", a play which Mr. Owen Nares produced in London during this present year.

As has been the case all through the season, the Bandman Company had a capital reception. There is not a weak member of the Company, and although the combination is not, as yet, of long standing, there have been occasions when the actors and actresses have excelled themselves. There is material for the finest work that has ever been seen in Bombay, and the Company are getting so used to each other that success upon success is the result. Last night's performance was a positive delight, and all liked it.

"Mr. Todd's Experiment" is a delightfully human and simple and at the same time a really clever comedy by Mr. Walter Hackett and was received with favour. It is not an ambitious problem-play. It is one of those comedies that do not mind being absolutely obvious in the main purpose. It is content to touch off the commonplace with grace. It owes a good deal of its technique to the "screen." Nor can the story be regarded as in any way an innovation upon conventional precedents. Its tale of a young man's taree love affairs and their sequels is a pleasant one, and the dialogue is lightened with unrestrained and simple-hearted humour, and the little plays-within-the-play are so universally true in themselves that even the strictest critic cannot choose, but be beguiled.

Its hero, Arthur John, had been in his earlier youth three times in love. His first trouble was the customary apple-blossom affair. She was a parson's daughter and he a Harrow boy. But father wanted a holiday in the south of France, and Arthur John had as yet no money, and she felt it her duty to wait. So Arthur John was left with a bunch of wood-violets and a heart high-sorrowful. The next was a married lady. "All young men's second loves are married ladies" says Mr. Hackett's philosopher. She was unhappy and he met her at Biarritz, but had not the courage to run away with her there and then. "He who hesitates", on these occasions, has generally every reason to congratulate himself in the end, and Arthur John was no exception to the rule. The next was an actress. In many ways she was the best of the lot; but, as it happened, in the midst of a pleasant little Bohemian tea party a dreadful and horribly recent "past" was revealed. After this Arthur John gave things up as a bad job. At thirty this young man is introduced with a beard and a dressing gown, but no other particular interest in life.

Under these circumstances Arthur John is taken in hand by a kind of family council. This includes his uncle a modest little lady secretary, who answered to the name of Fancy, and Mr. Todd, who is at once a friend of the family and the philosopher aforesaid. Mr. Todd has a theory that the restoration of his lost youth can be brought about in Arthur John by the simple process of introducing him to the three ladies of his memory.

All of whom happen to be in town and so inducing him to "want to shine." The experiment is carefully prepared and duly arranged. With the help of a transparent tapestry we are allowed to see and hear all these meetings, just as we had been previously at each of the three earlier love scenes. As it turned out, none of them was entirely satisfactory. The parson's daughter was now a rich widow, very fluffy and vulgar. The temperamental married lady was continuing the ensnarement of young men as usual. The actress had made a big success on her own account and had ceased to be entirely concerned with Arthur John's future. Accordingly, Arthur John returns more crest-fallen than before, only to discover—as most of the audience had anticipated for a considerable while—that the little secretary was the right girl all the time.

The chief characters were few in number, the number who counted really, and yet there were minor characters appearing quite in the limelight. Mr. O. Tiss was "Arthur John" and he did very well, yet was hardly as smart as the character suggested. He should speak without hesitation. He is a smart individual as "Arthur John" and he forgot that. Mr. Carl Lawson was the merry and bright individual. The character suited him. Mr. David Keir had a lot to do, but he was not well cast as the philosopher. He did not look the philosopher. We liked the ladies, and although Miss Hilda Davies had a thankless character to fulfil, she carried out her obligations in a manner which satisfied most. We like Miss Davies because every word which she utters can be heard. Miss Lewis was distinct, and Miss Blythe Bratt as the "Enticing married lady" was so bewitching that one is not surprised that she succeeded in her conquests so very well. She brought forth much applause for her clever bit of work. Miss Beryl Barraclough as usual was quite up to the mark with her part as the actress who made so much of her opportunities.

"Mr. Todd's Experiment" will be reproduced to-night, and the play is well worth a visit, and as played by the Bandman Company deserves support.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Jute shares were fairly steady although there was not much business put through. Coals were in strong demand and large amount of business was put through, most stocks showing an improvement in the price. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares were easier, otherwise there was nothing of special interest to report.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Auckland 1, Bengal-Nagpur 71/8, Bengal Giridih 25, Bengal Bhatdee 12, Bhulabararee 51/8 small lot, Bhalgora 39/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 23/8, Burra Dhemo 13/4, Burrakur 49/4, Caledonian 11/12, Central Kurkend 37/8, Empire 10/8, Equitable 49/4, Ghusick 28, Govindpur 22, Kosoonda 31, Kuardi 29/4 ex-dividend, New Beerbhoom 39, New Kessurgarh 32/8, Nodiha 15, North Laikdih 9/12, Patmohna 16/8, Raneegunj 67/8, Rassgan 9, Sarpukuria 10/12, South Govindpur 9/8, Standard 77/8, Fularibad 13/8, Govalichuck 12/4, Samla Kendra 19/12, Searsole 11/4 prem, Dalhoosie 375, Empire 92, Gourepore 1281/8 ex-dividend, Howrah 46, Kamarhatty 955, Kanknarrah 753 small lot, Kelvin 1126 small lot, Kinnison prefs 108 odd lot, Lansdowne 506, Reliance 49, Standard 791 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Automatic Tools 9, Alpha General Insurance 0/3 discount, Acme Oil 7/8, Bankura Damudar Railway 51/8, Bank of Bengal 1720, Bengal Pottery 1/12 prem, British India Corporation 13/12, Bonded Warehouse A 1200, Bowreah Cotton A prefs 106 small lot and B prefs 91 small lot, Carew and Co. 96, Dunbar Cotton 576 and prefs 235, Dutta Chemical Works 9/4, Indian Iron and Steel new 17 prem, Kesharam Cotton 19/12, Kumardhubi Engineering 32, Karnani Steam Ship 9/4 prem, Madan's Theatre 16/8, New Swan Sugar 14/8 small lot, Pioneer Sugar 15/12, Russa Engineering 311, Scindia Steam Navigation 22/8 prem, Sirma Valley Saw Mills 11/8, Thermycraft (India) Ltd. 3 prem, Walter Locke Ltd 10/12, Marshall New 10/12, Premier Soap 19 small lot, Titaghur Paper 412, Sington Tea 190.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 58/12 small lots at 58/4, War Bonds (short loans) 99/8 per cent, 1925 at 99/10 per cent and 1928 at 100/8 per cent.

GONDAL HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Kathiawadi" possibly a malcontent, hiding under pseudonom seems to have made a mountain out of a mole-hill by rushing into print vide issue 4th) for so trifling a matter as "a water room for boys" and wasted the most important space of your column, thereby bringing the Inspector and indirectly the department into disrepute. Had he the courage and welfare of the boys at heart, the best course to run was to approach the Inspector first and failing a redress, he could have approached His Highness who is accessible to anybody and everybody. But the "Kathiawadi" scenting risk adopted a camouflaged course by next showering praise on His Highness who hates such nonsense. Your correspondent ought to understand that no useful purpose can be served by throwing dust in the eyes of the authorities. It is not for your unknown correspondent to see and give verdict on the State officers. Yours etc.,

GONDLEE.

An Associated Press message, dated Madras, May 10, states:—The Hon. Mr. C. G. Todhunter left to-day for Jeypore for the installation of the young Raja of Jeypore in his ghadi. Jeypore is one of the largest and perhaps the most remote and least developed of the great zemindaris of this Presidency.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING.

MIDDLE WEIGHT CHAMPION.

Only a few weeks ago at the International Boxing Congress held in Paris, the European and World's boxing champions were drawn up and then Mike O'Dowd was the middle weight world's champion. By his defeat by Johnny Wilson, the name of Mike O'Dowd will necessarily be removed. A Boston cable dated May 5th pretty quick travelling for a cable in these days—announces that Johnny Wilson was awarded the decision in a twelve round contest.

For some little time the world's middle-weight title was in dispute until Mike O'Dowd gained it but first only as the American champion. Mike O'Dowd is now twenty-five years of age. In 1917 out of twenty-six contests he lost one which was against Joe Egan. It was in 1918 that he first appeared in London where his first wins were against Harold Ralph and Sergt. Ring. Johnny Wilson has only recently come to the front.

The following are now the champions of Europe and the world respectively:—

EUROPEAN CHAMPION.

Fly-weight—Jimmy Wilde (England).
Bantam-weight—Charles Ledoux (France).
Feather weight—Title vacant.
Light-weight—Title vacant.
Middle Middle-weight—Badoud (Switzerland)
Middle-weight—Title vacant.
Middle Heavy-weight and Heavy-weight—Carpentier (France).

WORLD'S CHAMPION.

Fly-weight—Jimmy Wilde (England).
Bantam-weight—Pete Herman (United States).
Feather-weight—Johnny Kilbane (United States).
Light-weight—Benny Leonard (United States).
Middle Middle-weight—Jack Britton (United States).
Middle-weight—Johnny Wilson.
Middle Heavy-weight—Title vacant.
Heavy-weight—Dempsey (United States).

BURNS V. BECKETT.

It is not unlikely that Tommy Burns and Joe Beckett will meet. Tommy Burns, it will be remembered was beaten in 1909 at the Rushcutter's Bay Stadium, Sydney, by Jack Johnson. Burns says that Beckett must dispose of Bombardier Wells and Dick Smith, before a match can be fixed up.

RACES AT MATHERAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

A representative meeting of the residents of Matheran was held on Saturday last, the 8th instant, at the Superintendent's office, to consider whether races should be held on the hill this month. The initiation was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Knapton, I.M.S., Superintendent of Matheran, and Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy who are working in conjunction to carry out the programme of the meeting which will be issued in a few days.

By a large majority, it was resolved to hold the races on the Olympia race-course, and the Chairman was asked to approach the Collector again with a view to removing the latter's objection to the presence on the course, on the score that Bookmakers were allowed at the meeting in 1914.

The Matheran course has only recently undergone complete renovation, thanks to the efforts of Colonel Knapton and Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy and the Matheran railway staff. The bends are rendered less dangerous by considerable improvement, and the entire course at present admittedly eclipses the merits of Kirkee.

It is estimated that between three and four hundred sporting spirits from Bombay will be on the hill during the Matheran Race week, and as there will be a serious shortage of accommodation, it has been arranged to run race specials from Bombay to reach Matheran in ample time for the meeting and return the same evening.

CAN BONUS BE REVOKED?

AN INTERESTING CASE.

An interesting case was decided recently by Mr. H. B. Tyabjee, 2nd Judge, Small Causes Court, when a clerk in the employ of the Alliance Bank of Simla brought a suit to claim arrears of pay. The plaintiff stated that in January last the firm paid him along with the rest of the establishment one month's salary as bonus for the year 1919. Later on, the management informed him that the payment of bonus was under a mistake and he was asked to cancel his receipt for a bonus and give instead a receipt for the amount of bonus on salary account. He refused pointing out the employees were entitled to a bonus and it, having been once given, should not be cancelled. The clerk who was then served with a notice dispensing with his services, and brought this suit for payment to him amongst other items, one month's wages which the firm set off against the bonus. Mr. S. R. Mirajker, pleader, who appeared for the plaintiff contended that a gift once given was irrevokable. In the present case the gift had been given and accepted and the transaction was completed. It was not within the powers of the management to go back upon their transaction.

Mr. Little of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., Solicitors who appeared for the Alliance Bank of Simla said the payment of bonus was under a bona fide mistake. About the middle of January the Bombay office of the Alliance Bank of Simla received a letter purporting to emanate from the Head Office which sanctioned the payment of a month's salary as bonus to all employees. In accordance with the above letter the bonus was given, but later it was found the letter was a bogus one, on which the management revoked the bonus and all the employees were asked to set off the amount of bonus paid against their salary for January. His Honour in delivering the judgment stated that there was a bona fide mistake of fact on both sides and dismissed the suit.

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- Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises
- 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 191..
- 810 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 12, 1920.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY.

One of the recommendations of the Industrial Commission was that a special committee should be appointed to enquire into the suggestion of establishing a Chemical Service for India. A committee was soon appointed with Prof. Josely Thorpe as president and it began work in December last year. The report of this committee has been just published. It is signed by all the members, including Sir P. C. Ray, who has, however, attached a note of dissent. There were three terms of reference to this committee. It was asked to determine whether a Chemical Service was necessary for India, if necessary to devise terms of equipment employment and organization, and, finally, to frame proposals for the organization and location of various chemical institutions in the country. The whole report is based on the dictum, which is passed off as a finding of the committee, that a Chemical Service is the essential part of any organization that should be created for the development of Indian industries. Though it is stated that this conclusion is arrived at from the evidence obtained during the investigations, we are not told, as in the case of other committees, who the witnesses were. From Sir P. C. Ray's note it appears that several responsible chemists and Government officers are opposed to the proposed Chemical Service. A sufficiently strong case has not been made out for the creation of the Service, and the the recommendations of the committee are based on a mere assumption that the Service is necessary for India. We would have expected the examination of the evidence in greater detail than has been done in the report. The committee points out that in England research work is undertaken by the manufacturers themselves, or through the agency of research associations, which are helped by the Government. Such conditions, it is urged, do not obtain in India, and as Indian resources are not fully developed, the only conclusion, according to the committee, is that a Chemical Service should be created. The conclusion is neither inevitable nor sound, for we do not believe that a service so constituted would help us in creating industries. We have yet to learn of a similar service in any other country in which an impetus was given by it to the inauguration and expansion of new industries. Further the organization proposed is far too complicated to achieve any useful results. We have gone through the whole report and we regret we do not find any provisions the working of which would eliminate the complications and drawbacks that are generally associated with Government departments. A beautiful scheme is drawn up on paper with the usual Directors and Deputy Directors, and Provincial and Imperial organisations. A bureaucratic machinery is sought to be applied to the advancement of industries. The report, from the beginning to the end, is based on an ignorance of the actual conditions that prevail in the undertaking of research work for industrial purposes.

We know that when even without such complicated organizations, controlled by Committees and Directors, research work is undertaken by a small executive committee, mainly composed of business men and able chemists, the industrial schemes take several months before they are matured. We agree with Sir P. C. Ray in his criticisms of the committee's finding. No research can be undertaken by a service that is dependent on red tape and in which there is no driving force for the work to be carried on with zeal. Where the occupation of a research worker is assured, where his yearly increments are assured, and where a comfortable provision for his old age is promised, there is very little inducement to him, taking human nature to be what it is, to devote the best in him for real research. The work of a chemical expert like other occupations is not to be gauged by any standard usually applicable to other occupations, and we agree with Sir P. C. Ray that chemists are like poets not made, but, to a great extent, born. In all other Government Services conditions are different. In most of them the administrative heads are required to keep going an administration based on precedence and practice. The work is more or less of a routine character and does not call forth any special effort of an intellectual character To apply standards, created for such administrative services, to a service in which purely scientific achievements are required is most objectionable. The need for an advancement of research in India is paramount. But the method for satisfying it proposed by the committee is likely to prove most ineffective. The only method which would give better quicker and more substantial results is the one proposed in Sir P. C. Ray's note of dissent, and this is to endow the universities, particularly those of Calcutta and Bombay, with special funds and so to equip their laboratories that they can be put to use for the requirements growing industries. Any other cours would be a waste of public money. Coming to other recommendations of th committee, the latter is not on sure groun when it lays down that the functions of provincial institutes of research would b to keep in touch with industrial work and manufacturers. Those who hav any knowledge of the conditions that prevail in industrial works, both in India and in foreign countries, will realise that it is most difficult to secure willing cooperation between them and any research department. Instances are known in which most enterprising firms have not been able to bring about any co-operation between such works and the research laboratories. The human element plays a greater part in these undertakings than any other powerful factor operating on national or commercial instincts. It is most difficult to overcome the prevailing prejudice in this respect, and no matter how elaborately and efficiently the Service is organised, it is futile to expect co-operation so long as there is this human element playing its part.

We agree with the Committee's finding, which however does not say anything new, that much remains to be done in the field of chemical research, and that a chemical survey should be undertaken as early as possible. Attempts, and creditable attempts, have been made in the past, both by the Agricultural Department and the Forest Department, to popularise the utilisation of the resources of the country for industrial purposes, but with rare exceptions little substantial result has accrued. India's principal industries are based on pioneering work done not by Government Departments, but by outsiders and the recent industrial undertakings owe their impetus not to any State help, but only to the growing spirit of enterprise among industrialists. Most of the industries about which there were great doubts in the minds of the informed, and many industries not even dreamt of, have been launched by businessmen who have relied mostly on the advice of technical experts imported from countries like America, England, France. India, as Sir P. C. Ray says, is a country of vast potential possibilities, with its abundant supply of raw materials, of animal, vegetable and mineral origin, and there is ample scope for research work on these. What is wanted an increasing number of Indian experts and we cannot have them unless proper facilities for their training are provided in the country. We do not agree with the recommendation of the Committee that only Honours' men are fit to carry on research work. Several instances are on record of men of second class abilities, as indicated by examination results, who have, by perseverance and the use of opportunities available to them, shown results that would do credit to any Honours' man. To apply the test of university examination for determining the capacity of a man when his reasoning faculties are not thoroughly developed, when his mind is not quite matured, is to apply a wrong test in determining his fitness for research work. It can in no way be called a "conformatory" test. To conclude, since the department of industries is a "transferred" subject, we strongly urge on the Government not to take any action on the committee's report and to leave the matter over till new Councils have met and have considered the advisibility of creating such a Service. For our part, we are fully convinced that the Service, as suggested by the committee, is totally undesirable and impracticable, and not likely to bring about the results that are claimed for it. Whil we do not accept the main recommendation of the committee, it is fair to acknowledge that the committee has accomplished its task in a spirit of liberalism and impartiality. It has righted the wrong created by the Industrial Commission. It recognises the claims of Indian talent, and gives it an opportunity to prove its worth. The Industrial Commission recommended that recruiting of the Service should be mainly from English Universities. The learned President of the committee has righted the wrong, which was resented by the whole country. He lays it down, without any hesitation, that there could be no differentiation in the method of appointment of Indians and Europeans, and that the Service could be filled up mainly by Indians. Though we do not agree with the principal finding of the Committee, we are relieved to find that justice has been done to the claims of Indians to a work which is mainly for the benefit of their own country.

THE POLISH ADVENTURE.

Mr. Bonar Law has stated that Poland did not consult Britain before taking the offensive against Russia, but all the same he and his colleagues are of opinion that no "useful purpose" would be served at present by submitting the question to arbitration of the League of Nations. It may be that no direct or indirect help, as yet, is being given to Poland by Britain in her designs against Russia, but the French at any rate seem actively engaged in egging on the precarious Polish enterprise. The Polish troops are being officered by French soldiers and kept supplied with French munitions. It is not difficult in these circumstances to make out why Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet, whose complete surrender to French chauvinism of the day has now become plain even to the man in the street, should hesitate to interfere in the Russo-Polish embroglio or suggest the reference of the question to arbitration. Though the League of Nations came into being over a year ago, none of its members, including Great Britain, appears anxious as yet that it should have more than a mere paper existence. Otherwise, if Allied statesmen were really anxious to see the high aims and objects of the League realised, the Russo-Polish affair would form a fit case to go before the League. Article XVII of the Covenant of the League provides that in the event of a dispute between a member of the League—such as Poland is—and a State, like Russia, which is not a member of the League, the parties to the dispute may be invited to submit their case to the League, whose Council, it is laid down, "shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances." In the event of refusal of the invitation by either of the parties, disciplinary action against the State which is a member of the League and restrictive action against the non-member State are recommended. But neither Great Britain nor other members of the League seem very anxious to recognis the existence of the League—a fact which does not augur well for the immediate future of this institution, which was ushered in amidst the universal benedictions of Allied nations.

Notes of the Day.

Synthetic Chaos.

If the Irish are not to enjoy self-government they are determined to have anarchy; but in the methods of anarchy, there is a definite purpose. By making alien Government impossible, they want quietly to develop institutions acceptable to the people, and capable of replacing the administration. Thus there are Sinn Fein courts, with bodies of men prepared to execute sentences. The Dublin Corporation has declared obedience to the Sinn Fein Parliament, an illegal assembly, nominally suppressed by the British Government. Like prisoners protected from mob-fury, Lord French is being escorted about in armoured cars. And all this while Sinn Fein stands abolished by proclamation. Real sympathy is due to officers of the Crown who, in being commissioned to perform impossible duties, have to suffer between the hammer and the anvil. They stand on the anvil of British resolution to hold Ireland at all costs and have, at the same time, descending on them the frenzy of Ireland to be free. The crush is intolerable and many officers of the Crown naturally feel about the plight in which they are placed. That they are themselves inoffensive, Sinn Feiners might admit; but that they are there as the agents and executors of a policy repugnant to Ireland, is the sorry plea of exponents of violence. The loyalists are no doubt terrorised, for terrorism is the law of the land.

Barren Talk.

It is in this atmosphere of death and desolation that the so-called Home Rule Bill is being piloted by the Coalition Government, professedly, for the pacification of Ireland. The Turkish treaty is to be signed within the 11th of June and in the interval the Bill must become law in view of the reanimation of the 1914 Act. The clause which repeals that Act is the vital and, to Unionists, the only serious feature of the legislation. At the Committee stage, Mr. Asquith moved for the institution of a single Parliament with a six years' option for the Protestant counties to decide their future. Compared with the impossible elements of the Bill, the proposal is enlightenment itself. Mr. Bonar Law who had acquiesced in the rebellious threats of Ulster, appeared to commend the mood of Ulster as a great advance in goodwill. Mr. Lloyd George was presumably absent during the discussion, but that is nothing, with such a detail as the Irish Bill before a packed house. Mr. Bonar Law's commendation and Sir Edward Carson's scorn matter little, if they did not ignore the tragic opposition of Ireland. Mr. Bonar Law elicited cheers by declaring that they gave Ireland the chance of peace and reconciliation, with of course the award of Ulster's local Government accompanying the offer. In the Lords, there will be no delay, and we shall have a still-born enactment valuable only for the annulment of the Act which stands on the statute-book.

Pierre Loti's Protest.

"I have already said over and over again in all papers how indignant I am at the brutal criminal way in which the Islamic Khalifa is treated," So says Pierre Loti than whom there are few greater friends of the Turk and few who understand the latter better. His candid view of the Allied policy towards "the unspeakable Turk" will deeply touch the hearts of Moslems everywhere and it is a view which no honest man who knows the Turk, who understands Islam and who is under no illusion regarding the real motives of the Allied Powers, will consider as being extravagant. "Never", he says, "would France have followed in that direction without the pressure to which she was compelled to submit." The world know what "the pressure" is. It is the pressure of finance. It is the lower mind of France that has yielded to it and it is the nobler France which speaks through the voice of Pierre Loti.

Inadequate Proposals.

The recommendations of the Punjab Enquiry Committee of the Congress were characterised by saintly forgiveness, but their inadequacy as a measure of justice is plain enough. Take for instance, the punishment of General Dyer. He was ordered to resign his appointment and he is at Home, growsing a little. What was the recommendation of the Congress Committee "for the purification of the administration and for preventing a repetition in future, of official lawlessness"? Merely, relieving General Dyer of any position of responsibility under the Crown. Is that adequate for the purpose of justice? If it were, the demands of justice would be substantially fulfilled. The discharge of the officer is certainly not enough, as it would be a mockery of justice. The London correspondent of the "Independent" has cabled to say that the strongest feelings exist among friends of India in Parliament as well as outside, against the inadequacy of the Committee's recommendations, and they urge reconsideration by the All-India Committee. Surely it is the duty of the Committee to meet and review the suggestions of the sub-committee for the completion of the recommendations.

Gambling and Lotteries.

The Bombay Missionary Conference has addressed a letter to the Governor of Bombay inviting his attention to the increase of gambling as a means of raising money for charitable purposes. The letter makes pointed reference to the holding of lotteries, as contrary to British tradition, the spirit of British laws and harmful "in a country like India." The holding of lotteries is forbidden, but exceptions are made for the promotion of good causes; but the aims of a wrong transaction do not justify the breach of principle and we can quite sympathise with the objection of men and women who look on lotteries not only as evil in practice, but wrong in principle. A person is invited to put a certain amount on the chance of drawing thousands, and the sentiment expressed is one for exploiting the innate greed of sudden wealth. Take for instance the sale of tickets for a particular lottery. People are encouraged to join on "the chance of their life-time" and "to try their luck." Advertisements play upon the marvel of untold wealth, and the true object of the business is forgotten. On the occasion of war-time lotteries, many people, set down as ecclesiastical cranks, objected to them. Recently the issue of Premium Bonds in England was condemned as much because it was bad in principle as it was profitless in practice. Between £1,000 of voluntary subscriptions and £10,000 of lottery receipts, there is more mobilisation of good-will and working-power in the first process than in the second. The goodwill of a few cheerful givers is more powerful than the disappointment of millions whose vague and sickly sense of cupidity is defeated. And there will be many to join, on principle, the protest of the Missionary Conference. Since they are thinking of the Pearl Lottery, the missionaries and laymen would have done better to satisfy their consciences, if they had protested some time earlier than May 7. None of them protested even individually; they have now registered their protest without hampering the movement.

Postal Packers.

The demands of the postal packers and other members of the so-called "menial" staff of the Department regarding their scales of pay and conditions of service do not, it will be admitted, err on the the side of extravagance. The claim that the starting pay of the boy messenger should be fixed at Rs. 20 and that of the packer at Rs. 25 is a fair and modest one, looking to the cost of living at the present day. Rupees thirty-five is the minimum amount that will suffice to keep body and soul together for a person of the status of this low-grade public servant,—it being understood, of course, that he is single anod has no one besides dependent on him. The packers have put in a request for Rs. 7 as house rent and Rs. 10 as local allowance, in view of the peculiar circumstances of Bombay. The demands regarding sick leave, pension, etc., are equally modestly formulated. We hope the Postal Committee which is now investigating the conditions of service in the Department will be able to recognise the fairness of the demands of these men and recommend their acceptance in a generous spirit.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

ALTERNATIVE SCHEMES RULED OUT.

NO SINGLE PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 11.

The House of Commons to-day entered upon the committee stage of the Home Rule Bill. Before discussions opened the Chairman ruled out a number of amendments embodying alternative schemes as equivalent to negatives of the scheme, but he permitted Mr. Asquith to move an amendment providing for a single Irish Parliament with a county option for Ulster for a limited period of six years on the lines of the 1914 Act.

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith maintained that the duplication of Parliament's executives and judiciaries gave every opportunity for friction. Government's plan did not countenance any section of Irish opinion and it would not be a stepping-stone of Irish unity.

MR. BONAR LAW.

Mr. Bonar Law emphatically asserted that Mr. Asquith did not realise all that had happened during the last six years. While it was true that the Irish members had not voted for the Government's Bill, it was equally true that they would be opposed to Mr. Asquith's proposal. Ulster's attitude showed an immense advance on their attitude in 1914. Whereas Ulster then insisted on exclusion, it now accepted local Government for the whole of Ireland. Mr. Bonar Law laid stress on the extent to which they had suffered from uninformed foreign and dominion comment which asked why not let Ireland govern herself? If the Governments proposal were adopted they could say to Ireland and the World:—"We have given you as generous a measure of local Government as we think possible on conditions which mean that the moment the Irishmen can agree among themselves they can have it completely in one Parliament." (Cheers.) The Government's object was to make unity easier.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson said he regarded the six years proposal as retrograde and impracticable. Although he detested the idea of breaking up Parliament of the United Kingdom. He pledged himself in the interests of the attempt at peace that Ulster would do its best to work its Parliament, if enacted.

Mr. Asquith's amendment was defeated by 359 votes to 55.

SINN FEINERS ATTACK POLICE BARRACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 11.

A hundred Sinn Feiners attacked the police barracks at Newton Hamilton Armagh. Five defenders made a splendid and successful resistance for four hours in face of rifle fire and bombs. The barracks were sprayed with petrol and set on fire and when the roof fell in the defenders retreated to the yard where they held out until reinforced.

It appears that the detective who was shot in Dublin was wearing an armoured waistcoat which saved his life but his condition is now critical as an operation had to be performed.

6 MONTH FOR MISAPPROPRIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 10.

Mr. Brewin, European Store Keeper of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation was convicted to-day by the District Magistrate of Alipore and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for misappropriating the sale proceeds of five thousand pounds of copper and other electric accessories belonging to the Company.

SUKESHI FOUNDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 11.

A report was received in Calcutta late last night that the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamer Sukeshi plying between Armenian Ghat and Ghatal whilst proceeding down the Hooghly with about 350 Indian passengers including men, women, and children had foundered off Falta. No loss life is reported.

A STATE MARRIAGE.

(From a Correspondent.)
NARSINGARGH, May 10.

A very interesting function took place on the 7th instant at Narsingarh when Maharaja Agalshatru Singhji, fifth son of His late Highness Raja Sir Jaswant Singji Saheb Bahadur K. C. I. E. of Sailan State was engaged to the only daughter and heiress of Rani Phul Kunwar Saheba of Sherkot U. P. The Teeka ceremony was performed with great eclat. The notable personages present were Her Highness the Maharani Saheba and Maharj Kunwar Saheb of Narsingarh, Their Highnesses the Rao Bahadur Saheb and Rani Saheba of Khilchipur, Maharaj Mandhata Singhji of Raoti, Dewan Saheb and other officers and Jagirdars of the Narsingarh State.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO

CARRANZA'S REPORTED FLIGHT.

GENEAAL OBREGON IN POSSESSION OF CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9.
Recd. 11 a.m., May 11.

New York.—The State Department is informed from Vera Cruz that a wireless from Mexico City reports that Carranza has fled and that the revolutionary, General Obregon has gained complete possession of the capital.

REBELS IN POSSESSION OF CAPITAL.

NO HARM DONE TO FOREIGNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., May 11.

Washington.—The Unoted States Embassy in Mexico City confirms that the rebels captured the capital at noon on Friday. No harm has been done to foreigners.

PAPER MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBILITIES?

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 11.

Interviewed by the "Observer" with regard to the suggestion of Sir Harry Johnston with regard to the use of grasses of tropical Africa for paper making Mr William Raitt, cellulose expert to the Government of India who has searched for the quarter of a century for new paper-making materials, said he saw no permanent solution of the difficulty of paper-makers supplies except in waste annual growths of tropical and subtropical forests. Experiments carried on in India and Egypt with grasses similar to those mentioned by Sir Harry Johnston had not yet been completely successful. Such grasses promised a very large supply in future but at present they were not a practical proposition. Eventually the difficulties would be overcome but at present the field for a new source of suply was held by bamboo.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

WHAT SHOULD ITS POSITION BE?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May, 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 11.

Replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government did not favour the suggestion that the Supreme Council in any form should be made permanent as a coequal or superior authority to the Council of the League of Nations.

FRANCE'S VITALITY.

M. MILLERAND'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 11.

Paris, 8th.—The Havas Agency says:—In a speech delivered at the closing session of the Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Conference, M. Millerand uttered a reminder of France's vitality and power of recovery. He emphasised the firm determination of the French nation to obtain reparation for devastated provinces. Ten of France's richest departments, he said, were systematically laid waste and it is asking too much of us to demand that we shall think first of our enemy of yesterday while we are still suffering from those terrible ravages. Since the last month of 1919 France has been at work and her exports have been increasing. The first three months of this year gave wonderful results. Our exports were almost double those for the same period last year and we have nearly reached the figures of 1913. If the increase continues and we have every ground for believing that it will we shall be able to count upon our economic situation being completely re-established. American statistics show that during 1919 the first year of the work of reconstruction, France was second only to Great Britain among the exporting countries of Europe. Does that mean that France can carry out this work of reconstruction alone and without the aid of the Allies? It would be absurd to suppose so. One of the great lessons of the war was that the fates of all nations are linked together.

GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR.

CALLS OUT TRANSPORT WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., May 11

A telegram from Paris says that the General Confederation of Labour having failed to bring about a stoppage of work in the mines has called out the transport workers. It is stated that the movement is doomed to failure owing to lack of funds.

SMYRNA DISTRESS RELIEF.

PASSPORTS FOR INDIAN MISSION.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S MESSAGE TO MR. MONTAGU.

PIERRE LOTI'S SYMPATHY.

(Special to the "Chronicle.")
LONDON, May 10.

The Indian Khilafat Delegation wired Mr. Montagu as follows:—

Chotani wires applied passports for Mission relief. Distress, Smyrna. Matter referred you. Delegation earnestly request immediate sanction in view of appalling distress. All European, American Missions permitted throughout Ottoman Empire, in fact most violently worded appeals calculated prejudice cause. Islam, no less than Turkey, being published in newspapers by authorities, Lord Mayor's Fund without let or hindrance by Government. Delegation, while confident you will never permit invidious distinction against Indian Relief Mission, venture point out delay defeat humane purpose. Beg expedite sanction. Wire when orders likely issued.

The Delegation have also wired the President, Turkish Peace Delegation, Versailles:—

"Red Crescent, Constantinople recommend reliable Moslem non-party agency in or about Smyrna whom money, blankets, sent immediately for distribution pending arrival Indian Mission."

M. PIERRE LOTI'S LETTER.

Replying the Delegation's telegraphic invitation M. Pierre Loti wired from the Pyrenees:—

"Disconsolate because unable participate demonstration Mussalmans India in favour Khalifa. Please tell them with them with all my heart."

He also writes:—

"Deeply touched. Thanks a thousand times. Believe and convey to Mussalman India whom you represent, how deeply I sympathise with their causes. If I had not been detained by absolute necessity, I should ave hastened to answer your call, but my whole heart is with you. I have already said over and over again in all papers how indignant I am at the brutal, criminal way in which the Islamic Khalifa is treated. Never would France have followed in that direction without pressure to which she as compelled to submit. It is a matter of deep regret to me not to be able to take part in your meeting with which I am ardently associated in thoughts. I am sending the last article on Armenian massacres entitled "A Cynical Imposture." "

He again thanks and apologises expressing the most ardent good wishes for the triumph of the Delegation's just cause.

AMIR AND KHILAFAT

GREAT RELIEF TO MUSLIMS.,,

(From a Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, May 11.

The following has been addressed to H. E. Mahomood Tarzi: "Your Excellency's declaration to the press that his Majesty the Amir has no claim to the Khilafat affords great relief to all sincere Muslims, who were getting anxious by certain actions of the mischief mongers in this connection. Sunni Muslims have accepted the Khilafat of the Ottoman Sovereigns for generations and centuries past and they are not prepared to raise the question of Khilafat now that the Khalifa has been overwhelmed by Christians and honour of Islam is at stake. —Abdul Bari".

DELIMITATION OF MESOPOTAMIAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BAGDAD, May 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 11.

Negotiations have recently been in progress with the representatives of the Arab Government for temporary delimitation of the frontier between Syria and Mesopotamia. It has now been agreed that Albu Kamal shall revert to Muntas Sariflig of Dairazzor to which it formerly belonged and the frontier of Mesopotamia has been provisionally fixed between Albu Kamal and Al Zaim. Our troops having thoroughly punished all nomad tribes and other tribes who recently attacked our convoys are leaving Albu Kamal and will make their headquarters at Anah.

KHILAFAT AND MOSLEMS.

A TRAGEDY.

(From a Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 11.

True Muslim feeling in India regarding the Khilafat is so intense that words can not adequetely give expression to it. A recent occurrence at Karachi indicates the fact what an amount of grief and anxiety Musalmans feel for this sacred cause. A certain volunteer named Alimohamad of Karachi attended the Jacobabad Khilafat Conference. Mr. Mudh was narrating now much enthusiasm he observed in the Conference, people were listening attentively and one Mohamadhossain Mohalla Khada, Karachi was moved to such an extent that he all at once shouted Allah-O-Akbar and breathed his last on Friday, the 7th instant. It appears that the deceased could not control his feelings that he so dearly cherished for his Religion.

"EXTREMIST KHILAFAT AGITATORS."

"BENGALEE'S" WARNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 11.

In the course of a leading article on the Afghan Mission and the Khilafat question the "Bengalee" this morning writes strongly against the Khilafat extremists accusing them of gradually giving the agitation a somewhat sinister turn, misleading their simpleminded followers and leading them on to the brink of red ruin. The latest of their always astute moves, says the paper, is coquetting with the Afghans which would be amusing were it not potentially dangerous. People are aware of the Afghan intrigue in the Punjab, continues the paper, last year which was stopped by the arrest of the Afghan Postmaster at Peshawar. Now, however, the agitators have succeeded in holding direct communication and publicly too with the head of the Afghan Delegation. "The Bengalee" warns the extremist Khilafat agitators against their quixotic attempt at the establishment of what may be called deplomatic relations with the Kabul Foreign Office.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

NO QUORUM: NO MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was called for yesterday, but there were only about seventeen members present and they dispersed after waiting for over half an hour for a quorum.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" writes:—

The Central Bank will shortly begin exchange business. Arrangements for the opening of a branch in London are well-advanced. There is also a proposal that the capital of the Bank should be doubled and the business itself changed on the lines of an industrial bank. Proud days are still ahead for Mr. Pochkanawalla.

BURMA RAILWAY STRIKE ENDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 11.

The Burma Railway strike ended to-day. The men resumed work on the terms of the Agent, Burma Railway, leaving all questions of condonation to be decided by the Railway Board. Yesterday a number of ringleaders were ejected from the Railway quarters occupied by them.

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 10th instant, was 383¼.

HUNTER COMMITTEE.

ESTRANGEMENT BETWEEN INDIAN AND EUROPEAN MEMBERS.

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" writes:—

More than a month back Reuter announced that the Report of the Hunter Committee would be made public in England and India at the same time, about the end of April. We are now in May and there are yet no signs of the Report nor any indication as to its contents beyond what is an open secret that the three Indian members entirely disagree with the findings of their European colleagues on the Committee. It is rumoured that the estrangement between the European and Indian members was so complete that towards the end they would not even exchange salutations when they assembled together in the morning or when they separated at the end of the day's work.

HINDU UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, May 11.

At the annual election of ordinary fellows of the Indian Women's University Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Barrister was elected by the Patrons electorate while Prof. G. M. Chiplunkar and Mr. R. A. Kapitkar were elected by the educated ladies' electorate. The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. P. K. Telang, Prof. G. H. Kelkar and Mr. Garud were elected by the graduate electorate, while Mrs. Sundrabai Kirtane, Mr. N. V. Kolhatkar and Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar were elected by the general electorate.

COAL CONTROL.

EARLY REMOVAL ESSENTIAL.

COMING INCREASE IN PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10
Recd. 12-30 p.m. May 11.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Newman, Sir Robert Horne stated that the Government thought the removal of the present control of inland distribution of coal as soon as possible was essential. This would only be possible if the differentiation between the prices of household and industrial coal were removed. Therefore, the Government had concluded that household coal could no longer be sold more cheaply than industrial coal and that both should be sold at price sufficient to cover the cost of production and standard profits allowed by the Coal Emergency Act. Therefore the maximum prices of industrial coal and household coal would be increased by four shillings and two pence and fourteen shillings and two pence a ton respectively on May 12th. The necessity for increasing the price would have arisen apart from the recent advance in the wages of the miners which, however, had increased the cost of production by two shillings and ten pence a ton.

HUNGARY AND THE PEACE TREATY.

PRESS AGAINST SIGNING TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., May 11.

A telegram from Budapest reports that the whole press is against signing the Peace Treaty and numerous deputies have declared that they will vote against the signature and urge that negotiations should be broken off with the Entente, on the ground that the Entente could not apply coercion and that Hungary is not afraid of a blockade.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 11.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bengal and local in Bihar, Kashmir and Malabar. It has occurred also at few stations in Burma, Orissa and East United Provinces.

The Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, Shillong one inch, Dhubri, Silchar one and a half, Coxs Bazar, Narayanganj Barisal four, Chittagong three Jessore, Mymensingh Bogra two, Berhampore, Jalpaiguri three quarters, Binajpur one and half, Balasore, Bahraich two, Sonamarg, Simla, Trivandrum a half.

Forecast:—Extension in United Provinces.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Owing to the death of H. R. H. the Crown Princess of Sweden, their Excellencies' garden party at Government House, Mahableshwar, is postponed from Saturday the 15th May till Saturday the 22nd May. Invitations issued for Saturday the 15th May will hold good for Saturday the 22nd May.

* * * * *

At a recent meeting of the Calcutta Improvement Trus the question whether persons other than those of the poorer and working classes should be rehoused came up for discussion. It was decided that the Trust should undertake building schemes for the reinstatement of those who have been displaced, but should have full discretion to admit outsiders where accommodation was available.

* * * * *

The grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected in April last amounted to Rs. 239 lakhs as compared with Rs. 140 lakhs in the corresponding month of last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 162 lakhs, export duties Rs. 46 lakhs, excise duties on cotton manufactures Rs. 26 lakhs and on motor spirit Rs. 2 lakhs and land customs and miscellaneous Rs. 3 lakhs.

* * * * *

A Calcutta, message of May 11 says:—

The All-India Railways Locomotive Officers' Conference commenced its sittings at Darjeeling on Monday when the Loco Superintendents of the E. I. R., E. B. R., O. R. R., Mysore State Railways, Bengal Nagpur Railways, B. B. and C. I., Madras State Railwayas, B and N. W. R., were present. The Loco Superintendent of the N. W. R. could not take part in the Conference owing to the strike on his railway.

* * * * *

At the Calcutta High Court Sessions on the 10th, before Mr. Justice Buckland and a special jury, the trial concluded of the case in which Suleman Ariff Bham stood charged on twelve counts—forgery, fabricating false evidence, using as genuine a forged document and perjury in connection with a civil suit brought against the accused by Lyalka and Company over certain share transactions before Mr. Justice Rankin. Accused filed a letter said to be forged. Mr. Justice Rankin decided the civil suit against the accused and directed his prosecution. The Jury unanimously found the accused guilty on four counts and the judge sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOW KIEFF FELL.

THREAT TO MINSK.

THE POSITION OF RUMANIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 11.

It appears that the fall of Kieff was due to the Poles turning the line of the river Irpen from th south. The Reds retreated to the east bank of the Dnieper which is a formidable obstacle but the Bolsheviks have been compelled to leave their left flank in the South Ukraine to its fate. Hence the Ukrainians may soon advance and enter Odessa. Meanwhile, it seems clear that Pilsudski has no hopes of conquering Russia or of achieving a decisive victory and so bringing the Soviet to its collapse. His best hope is to convince the Reds that war is unprofitable and induce them to accept his terms, namely, an independent Ukraine and readjustment of the eastern Polish frontiers, but this is unlikely until the Soviet has made a great effort and failed.

The opinion is expressed that Brusiloff will make an effort north of Pripet in the direction of Minsk as it is easier for him to concentrate in this region along the railways from Moscow. The threat to Minsk would be a direct threat to Warsaw.

Meanwhile eyes are turned towards Rumania in view of her reported alliance with the Poles.

POLISH OFFENSIVE.

UNDERTAKEN WITHOUT CONSULTING BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, May, 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 11.

Replying to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Poland did not consult Britain before taking the offensive against Russia. Though the provisional eastern frontier of Poland had been laid down the Allies were not yet able to determine it definitely. No useful purpose would be served at present by submitting the question of arbitration or the League of Nations.

KIEFF HANDED OVER TO UKRAINIANS.

BOLSHEVIK CONDEMNATION OF ALLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 11.

The Polish cavalry which captured Kieff has handed over the town to the Ukrainians. The cavalry pursuing the Reds has reached a point fifty miles south of Kieff.

The Bolshevists have issued an appeal to Polish peasants declaring that the invasion is a criminal one assisted by the Allies.

POLISH TROOPS CROSS THE IRPEN.

OUTSKIRTS OF KIEFF OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 9
Recd. 11 a.m., May 11

Warsaw.—It is officially announced that the Polish troops have crossed the river Irpen near Kieff and patrols have entered the outskirts of the town.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

LEAGUE'S DELEGATES TO BE ADMITTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., May 11

A Moscow wireless replying to the League of Nations, admits the principles of admission of the League's delegation into Soviet Russia with a view to standing conditions, excepting the delegates of the nations at present at war with Soviet Russia.

BOLSHEVIX HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF RETREATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., May 11

A Polish semi-official statement says that the Bolshevik Headquarters Staff is retreating in disorder.

CABLE ITEMS.

Captain Wilfred Gilbert Thesiger left seventeen thousand sterling.

The King of Rumania has conferred the Order of St. Save fourth class on Major C. L. Dunn, I.M.S.

The King of Hedjas has conferred the Order of El Nahda third class on Major G. O. Turnbull, 28th Punjabis.

Queen Alexandra has been indisposed for a fortnight suffering from bronchial trouble. She is recovering and no bulletins will be issued.

In reply to Mr. Eliot, Mr. Bonar Law said he had no reason to anticipate that Hungary would refuse to sign the Peace Treaty.

EAST AFRICAN MENACE

ENGAGING SERIOUS ATTENTION OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

SIR GEORGE BARNES' REPLY.

The following reply has been received by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in reply to its telegram dated the 1st instant addressed to the Hon. Sir George Barnes on the critical position of Indians in British East Africa:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 1st May 1920, addressed to the Hon. Sir George Barnes, representing the critical position of Indians in British East Africa, and to say that the question has, for some time past, engaged the serious consideration of the Government of India and that they are in constant communication with the Secretary of State on the subject.

2. You are no doubt aware that the question is now being discussed by Lord Milner with the Governor of the Protectorate in London. The Government of India have forwarded to the Secretary of State all the important representaions received on behalf of the Indians with such remarks as they are in a position to make. The Colonial Office has given an assurance that full weight will be attached to the views of the Government of India with regard to Indian policy in British East Africa; and the Secretary of State is watching the situation on behalf of India. A deputation has been sent to London by the Eastern African Indian National Congress to represent their views to the Colonial Office.

3. The Government of India have also deputed Sir Benjamin Robertson to visit British East Africa as their representative and to make a report to them on the position of Indians there. In the absence, however, of the Governor of the Protectorate Sir Benjamin's discussions with the authorities in British East Africa will be informal.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—All the members of the All-India Home Rule League will rejoice at the acceptance of the presidentship of that body by Mahatma Gandhi. May I therefore suggest the President and the members of the League, through your columns to change the name of the League accordingly to "The Young India League", and to make the paper "Young India" an official organ of the League?

I would further like to place the following suggestions before the members for their consideration:—

I. The League should establish its branches in every nook and comer of India especially in the provinces of the Punjab and Bengal.

II. The League should found an order of honorary social workers whose duty shall be:—

(a) to organise branches of the League in different towns and villages.

(b) to preach Swadeshism, Hindu-Maslem unity, non-violence and strict adherence to truth.

(c) to teach hand spinning and handweaving and other handicrafts to the common people.

(d) to help the poor in times of epidemics and pestilence and to help the families of those who may be convicted by the Government for holding honest political views.

(e) to establish co-operative societies and co-operative swadeshi stores in every town and village.

(f) to collect funds for the League and for other purposes that may be determined by the League.

(g) to sell the books published by the League and the paper "Young India," and also to distribute leaflets and pamphlets that may be published by the League from time to time for educating the public.

A list of such workers should be kept by the League and the work done by them recorded. Every member who offers his services in any shape should be admitted into the order on his being proposed and seconded by two other members who shall be held responsible for his conduct.

III The League should do business in its premises in swadeshi articles (viz. cloth cutery, soaps, stationery, etc.)

IV The League should hold its celebration at least once in a year when the future policy of the League should be discussed and the president should take the opportunity to thank the social workers. I think the Easter holidays would best suit for the purpose.

It may be pointed out that the Home Rule League volunters have been doing such work with great zeal. I admit that they are doing a good deal, but what harm is there if every member joins them in his spare time? I am of opinion that had the Home Rule League invited applications from those members who were willing to take part in collecting the Jallianwalla Memorial Fund on behalf of the League in co-operation with the volunteers, the Fund would have been a success ere long. Let every one who has time, energy and money to spare use them for the welfare of the motherland. Little drops of water make an ocean, so also the united efforts of all members will achieve that end.—Yours, etc.,

Simplex Building,
Girgon May 5.

M. N. BIJOOR.

A SAVAGE PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—I hope, you will kindly give publicity to the following few lines in your esteemed paper.

The days of slavery are gone and it is rarely, we hear, labourers of any nature, are caned or thrashed, when thy are found slack in their work, in identured system of labours.

But I was astonished to see, while Tramway Co. was exlending its line over the Sandhurst Road, women labourers caned by mukadams, when they used to take shelter in some shed, leaving the work, in the hot sunshine of the noon.

Again, I have seen in a hotel, boys caned by the owner when they went out to see some sort of tamasha in the street, which naturally are a wonder to them.

Will the Government the Corporation heed to this?—Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Bombay, No. 4.
Young Collegiate Office.

The third session of the Sind Students Convention will be held in Hyderabad on 29th, 30th and 31st of May. Mr. M. R Jaykar Bar-at-Law, of Bombay will preside.

KOLABA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

SESSION BEGINS AT URAN ON SATURDAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

URAN, May 9.

The President elect of the nineth Kolaba District Conference Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande accompanied by Messrs. Baptista, Jamnadas, Mehta, Chinaman Rao Vaidya, Professor Paranjpe, Drs. Sathe, Velkar, Savarkar and other distinguished guests and delegates will arrive by a special launch at Mora Uran at 9 a.m. on the 15th instant and will be taken in processions to the President's Banglow. The conference proceedings commence in the evening at 3 p.m. The subjects committee will meet the same evening after the proceedings at 9-30 p.m.

The first Home Rule Conference of the Kolaba District will take place on Sunday, the 16th instant.

The District Conference meets at 7 a.m. again on Sunday, the subjects Committee at 11 a.m. and the conference again at 3 p.m.

COTTON SPECULATION.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I find in the issue of the "Praja Mitra" of the 7th instant, the summary of a letter sent by the Millowners' Association to the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, being the reply to a circular letter of the latter forwarded to the former about three months ago. It is now published either through some one on behalf of the Millowners Association, or by the said Association, or the editor of the paper.

I, as a member of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association, am fully aware that neither any letter has been sent to the Mill owners' Association by the Brokers Association, nor any letter has been received by the latter from the former during recent days. It was three months back when the letter of the Millowners Associaion referred to was published in local papers. But on account of certain inconsistencies contained in that letter, and on the whole the letter being out of place, the latter deeming it not worth replying, had observed total silence.

During the last few days, the Brokers Association has forwarded to the Bombay Government a Memorial enumerating its grievances therein. In view of this circumstance, I am at a loss to understand why efforts are made to gild the old thing, and show it in a new form. In doing so there must be some meaning.

The probable meaning of such action can be this that as the Board is checking speculation, public should be indifferent to any statements made by the Brokers Association, in reference to the Board and its working. Again it leads one to believe that the Brokers Association complains against the Board's policy, because it restricts speculation, and for this reason, the complainants of the Brokers Association should not be attended to. All this is a pure misapprehension. Taking for granted that the author's intention may not be such as described above, but still readers are likely to be prejudiced.

With a view to obviating the possible misapprehension, as a member of the Brokers Association, I feel it my duty to make the position clear by stating that the Brokers Association has neither advocated the promotion of speculation nor has ever liked the idea of it, nor has ever adopted such a policy. On the contrary, I boldly say that the Brokers Association is wholeheartedly prepared to support any reasonable measures tending to restrict speculation, with greater enthusiasm than the Millowners Association has been able to display.

We are not ignorant of the name of prominent speculators in their individual capacity. In this respect, what position the Millowners Association occupies, so does the Brokers Association. There exists no guarantee that some big speculator is not a member of the Millowners Association or that he cannot become its member. Equally is the case with the Brokers Association, and further the same holds good for the Cotton Contracts Board also.

As far as I think no efforts have hitherto been made by any party with a view to checking speculation. Even the rules and regulations and the policy of the Board do not provide for such. It would not be wrong if I say that the Board's policy facilitates the advancement of speculation. Looking to the present scale of speculation, it has increased fourfold.

The question that naturally arises is why the Millowners Association applauds the Board and its working. It is not too far to seek it. It is because the Millowners Association has received the double right of representation on the Board. Firstly in the election from the members of the Clearing House, it exercises its right of voting, and secondly it sends separately its two members on the Board.

I would now like to put in brief the clear belief held by the Brokers Association and other bodies concerned in the trade in reference to the Board. It is this, that had the Board been constituted on broad liberal principles, and had its policy been of a similar nature, the Board could have been in a position to secure to the trade complete satisfaction, and other business facilities. It could have restricted speculation rightly instead of what we find to-day. In view of all what I have stated, I see no reason for the public and the authorities to be prejudiced by vague plausible arguments as advanced from time to time in support of restricting speculation.—Yours, etc.,

A MEMBER OF THE COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay May 11.

EAST KHANDESH CONFERENCE.

The East Khandesh district conference held on the 2nd and 3rd instant at Chaliegaon, passed resolutions reaffirming the Reform resolution passed at Amritsar and urging the voters to support at the elections for new councils the candidature of those who owe allegiance to Congress.

BOMBAY RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

OPERATIONS TO CEASE.

The following is the order of the Government of Bombay as regard the Bombay Resettlement Committee's report:—

Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Resettlement Committee. No. B.-Miss, dated 14th April 1920:—

"I am directed to submit a copy of the report on the working of the Bombay Resettlement Committee from the date of its inception.

"2. I am to state that my Committee is of opinion that they should now cease their operations as demobilization has practically come to an end.

"I am to request therefore that Government will take the necessary action for the dissolution of the Committee."

Order.—The report should be recorded. In view of the opinion expressed by the Committee the Bombay Resettlement Committee should now be dissolved and thanks should be conveyed to the past and present members of the Committee for the valuable service rendered by theb.

2. The order and the report should be published in the Supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette."

3. The Commissioner in Sind should be requested to report whether the continuance of the Sind Resettlement Committee is any longer necessary.

GENERAL DYER.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—From his own statement to a London daily, it may be taken that General Dyer has in a way been made a scape-goat for the sins of omission and commission of the civil authorities. However inexcusable the atrocious conduct of the General on that never-to be forgotten day the 13th April, 1919, he was undoubtedly acting as a mere agent of the civil administration of Amritsar, Mr. Miles Irving who was the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar in those days, told the Hunter Committee that having surrendered his authority, he became a sort of political adviser to General Dyer and in all that the latter did, one can easily perceive the influence of Mr. Irving, and also of the late Commissioner of Lahore Division. Mr. Irving was closely, cross-examined by Pandit Jagat Narain as to on what sanction he relied when he made over his authority to General Dyer and thereby rendered himself "funtus officio." All that Mr. Irving could say in his own defence was to advance an irrational plea of necessity. But his stupendous ignorance of law and procedure could hardly be surpassed. The theory of Dyer's temporary insanity which has been advanced in some quarters is without foundation and it can only be advanced by men who must be suffering from hallucinations. In defending his brutal outrage on humanity, General Der told the Hunter Committee, he did not want his authority to be defied. "I did not want to be made a fool of and laughed at by the people" he said. But did the people know that he was the sole arbiter of their fate? Martial Law had not been proclaimed until two days afterwards nor had the fact been promulgated upto that time that civil authority had ceased to exist in Amritsar and that the people had to obey General Dyer. In fact, until Martial Law was proclaimed Dyer was nobody in the Amritsar Civil area and if people laughed at him, they were perfectly right. Mr. Irving could have prevented the slaughter of innocent men, women and children at the Jallianwala Baug if he had not lost his senses. He not only did not present Dyer from executing his bloody plan but actively encouraged him in carrying it out. The authorities civil and military were aware of the coming meeting from the evening of the 12th and even on the 13th they had four hours at their disposal to take effective steps to prevent the meeting. But for the reason mentioned above both General Dyer and Mr. Irving thought otherwise and employed those hours in making effective military preparations to strike the imagination of the people.' And they claimed that as a result of that horrible tragedy the 'open rebellion' in the Punjab collapsed and the Punjab was saved for the Empire

Sir Michael O'Dwyer approved it and so did General Sir William Beynon. The latter sent a telegram to General Dyer to that effect and Sir William told the Hunter Committee that he had added the words "the Lieutenant-Governor approves" at the express wish of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Other European officials constantly sang the refrain before the Committee that General Dyer's action had led to the collapse of the rebellion.

Be that as it may on the question of responsibility, General Dyer is undoubtedly guilty of foully murdering in cold blood hundreds of his Majesty's subjects, acting as he did without any authority or sanction at that time. But the responsibility primarily rests with the civil administration including the then Lieutenant-Governor, the then Commissioner of Lahore Division and Mr. Irving and with the Governor-General, who, so far as the public are aware, has never expressed his disapprobation of the act but on the contrary actively supported an un British policy in the Punjab. Even in gloating over his triumph—his "most merciful act" as he cynically put it—Generall Dyer was brutally frank and his evidence and his demeanour showed that he was anxious to screen the civil authorities—particularly Mr. Irving—by taking the entire responsibility on himself. It was certainly very good of General Dyer to have done so. But the facts cannot be ignored. Men like Mr. Irving, Col. O'Brien and Mr. Bosworth Smith stand self-condemned in the light of their own evidence, and their guilt cannot be treated with levity. It is not enough in the interests of justice and fairplay if merely the agents of an oppressive regime are made scape goats and sent right about turn. It is imperatively necessary that the principal actors in this terrible drama should be brought to book so that, it might serve as an example to officials whose angle of vision is demented.—Yours, etc.

R. VENKATRAM.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKMEN.

SOME RESOLUTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, May 11.

There was a meeting of the Jamshedpur Labour Association at Jugsali maidan on the 9th instant. Mr. Tejsingh Bhar was elected as chairman for the occasion. The following resolutions were passed, after which the chairman addressed the public regarding Mr. Abdul Jabbar's services in the company and the decision of the General Manager regarding his case. He then gave a neat speech urging the members to work hard and honestly for the company. It being an Indian concern any mischief occurred to the company would fall on their own shoulders. He said that they should not show any vindictive spirit in case any harm was done to any of them by the company's officers. He exhorted them to fight their case honestly and justly, in the broad light of righteousness.

The following are the resolutions:—

(1) That since our passing the first resolution in our previous meeting we did not know about the service record of Mr. Abdul Jabbar, the discharged striker, now we are satisfied with the General Manager's decision regarding him in posting him to Panposh and that we request the General Manager to give effect to this immediately.

(2) That what concessions will be given the Operation Departments shall also be give to the Greater Extensions Department in future.

(3) That we appreciate the company's good work in opening primary schools in this plac but we urge that they should be placed in the supervision of good teachers.

(4) That the Association urges its member to work honestly and hard for the compan so that the loss sustained by them during th strike may be recouped early.

(5) That the General Manager be requeste to issue notices to all the heads of the departments regarding good treatment of officers towards their subordinates.

(6) That in consideration of Mr. H. P Day's good services both for the company an his subordinates the General Manager be aske to extend his services.

BOMBAY POSTAL MEN.

THEIR DEMANDS.

The following is a brief summary of the Bombay Postal Menials' demands represented to the Postal Enquiry Committee now investigating the Postal men's grievances at Simla. It puts forth the demands as promulgated by he Bombay Postmen's Union under the joint Secretaryship of Messrs. V. G. Dalvi, F. J. Guriala and S. H. Jhabwala:—

That the starting pay of a Boy-messenger should be Rs. 20. It should be quite a separate grade and time scale should not be applied to it. That the starting pay of a packer should be Rs. 25 and it should rise upto Rs. 45 within 20 years at the rate of Re. 1 per year. That this scale should be applied with retrospective effect. Irrespective of this 10 new places of head packers of Rs. 503 each should be a new creation and they should be given to competent packers.

That every packer should get Rs. 7 as House Rent.

That every packer should get Rs. 10 as local allowance.

That the maximum number of years of service should be 20 and 25 and that of age 50, after which a man may be voluntarily allowed to retire. He should get pension half his salary or gratuity according to demand.

That on the premature death of a packer his heir should get compassionate gratuity equal to as many months pay as the number of years of service he has rendered to the Department.

That he should get 20 days casual leave and privilege leave that may be due to him in the official year without any objection and he should get full salary and allowances as he would have drawn while on active duty.

That a man on sick leave, furlough and leave on private affairs should get pay equal to half the salary and emoluments he was drawing before proceeding on such leave.

That all sorts of leave mentioned above should be counted as qualified service.

That morning duty, evening duty and night duty should be of 6, 7 and 6 hours respectively with an interval of half an hour for tiffin.

That overwork should not be of more than 2 hours and should be remunerated on the spot at the rate of 2 pies per rupee of pay.

That work on Sundays and other holidays should be paid for the total emoluments of the day being double that day.

That the present staff should be increased 50 per cent. Besides there should be 10 per cent. reserve to meet with the emergency of service.

That they should get 2 uniforms in superior cloth every 6 months.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last one week or more, there is one hand-press roller lying idle causing grave nuisance to the public at large in the evening while taking a sea-side walk. It is lying in such a way that the way to pass is quite blocked up and I have seen some ladies and gentlemen tumbling down very often in the darkness of night owing to the dim light of kerosene lamps of the Public Works Department. I have even heard some persons grumbling while passing there as to why it is kept there unnecessarily. Though a steam-engine has been brought now for the purpose, I do not understand why the hand-roller is still kept there for nothing. Will not the Public Yorks Department see to this and remove at once the roller thus removing the nuisance to the public?—Yours, etc.

F. B. L.

May 8.

GAMBLING ENCOURAGED

A PROTEST.

LETTER TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

The following letter has been addressed to his Excellency the Governor on behalf of the Bombay Missionary Conference:—

Bombay, May 7.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Governor of Bombay.

To

Your Excellency,

"We have been requested by the Bombay Missionary Conference, which is a body composed of all the Protestant missionaries in Bombay, together with a considerable number of other people who are interested in religious and charitable work, to invite attention to the increasing tendency, in Western India, to resort to gamling, as a means of raising money for charitable objects.

"While appreciating the high aims and disinterested motives of the promoters of such schemes, we respectfully submit, that the promotion of gambling and lotteries is neither in keeping with British tradition, nor with the spirit of our laws and that in a country like India, where the people need no encouragement to gamble, the cultivation of the gambling spirit can only, in the long run, be harmful.

"We hope the matter will receive Your Excellency's careful consideration, and that steps will be taken by Government, to discourage the adoption of the methods complained of in future.

"We have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your Excellency's humble and obedient servants,

"(Signed) R. B. Douglas, Chairman, Bombay Missionary Conference.

"A .E. WALDEN,
Hon. Secretary.
"A. H. S. ASTON.
"JOHN MALELU.
"GURUBAI KARMARKAR, M. D.
"KATHLEEN M. TULLOCH.
"EVELYN C. GEDGE.
Executive Committee."

"MR. GANDHI."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leader in the "Chronicle" of the 5th instant on Mr. Gandhi is none too soon and you have done a distinct service to the public in general and the Home Rule League in particular in so far as you have proved the importance of and the necessity for placing the Reforms in the fore-front of national and political activities. You have done well in refusing to relegate the Reforms a secondary position. In fact the Home Rule Leagues were started with the distinct object of working for self-Government as means of placing her on the same footing of equality with the other parts of the British Commonwealth. The Home Rule Leagues have, therefore, been the hand-maids of the Indian National Congress which stands for the same object. To subordinate therefore the Reforms to the four articles of faith of Mr. Gandhi, is, to say the least, to take the life out of the League.

However admirable and desirable these planks may be in the life of the Indian nation, they cannot form the creed and credential for one to be a member of the All-India Home Rule League. Mr. Gandhi, like an honest gentleman that he is, frankly expressed his views as to what would be his line of work as the President of the general organisation of the All-India Home Rule League. He has taken the members of the League into his confidence and invited discussion on these views. It is now the duty of the members to express themselves unequivocally as to what they think of the programme of Mr. Gandhi. He has done his part and called upon the other members of the League to do theirs. Although I am not officially connected with the All-India Home Rule League and I cannot for that reason claim to speak in that capacity, as a member of the general public and a Home Ruler in particular I thought it my duty to speak out my mind when the manifesto of Mr. Gandhi appeared in the "Chronicle." I have full reverence for Mr. Gandhi and his sincerity of purpose, but that does not preclude one from expressing his difference of opinion with him. I am not concerned for the present with the discussion of the main points which you had touched upon in the course of the leader, for I find myself in general agreement with the views you have expressed. My main contention is that the Reforms cannot and must not be given a secondary position in the work of the Home Rule League, whosoever may be its President. But the pronouncement of Mr. Gandhi has created a new situation in the ranks of the All-India Home Rule League. If he is accepted as a President with the avowal he has just made what does it signify? It means that those who are responsible for his election as the head of the League are in agreement with his view that the Reforms must be accorded a secondary place, or else their position cannot but be compromised. If not, they must make the position clear. The position, so far as the general public is concerned is explained by you and it now rests with those who are responsible for Mr. Gandhi's election to follow suit. Will they do it?—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

Bombay, May 11.
7 Khattargalli 1st Lane.

LATEST CABLES.

CENTRAL ARABIA.

"UNITY UNDER KING OF HEDJAZ IMPOSSIBLE."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 0.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 12.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Observer," Mr. H. S. Philby, who has been in charge of special mission to Central Arabia, declared that unity of the Arab Empire under the control of the King Hedjaz was entirely impossible. The greatest stumbling block against this was Wahabis. The King of Hedjaz was not likely ever to succeed in becoming a leader of Arabia except by the force of arms. Any attempt at fusion of different sections in Arabia was utterly impracticable.

ATROCITIES IN MEXICO.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 12

El Paso.—General Murguia Carcanneton, Federal Commander of Mexico City, before leaving the capital, carried out wholesale slaughter of the political prisoners in the Santiago military prison. Fifteen Generals are amongst the killed.

Washington.—Five American destroyers have left Key West for Tampico. A message from Galveston states that Carranza is reported to be hiding in Vera Cruz, which the revolutionists are occupying. His arrest is momentarily expected. A message from Juarez states that General Villa has laid down his arms and has turned over his men to the revolutionists in Chihuahua City.

ALLIES AND BOLSHEVIKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 12.

In the House of Commons replying to Major Barnes, Mr. Long said that the Allied warships in the Black Sea would continue to bombard the Russian coasts until the Bolsheviks ceased hostilities with the Wrangels Crimea Army with a view to discussing armistice.

NATIONALISTS' ADVANCE TOWARDS BIGHA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 12.

Constantinople.—The Nationalists continue to advance towards Bigha. They have occupied Lapsaghi the commanding fortress region at the entrance to the Dardanelles, also Chanak, where is a British force. The Nationalists have also occupied Panderma, where it is reported that they have mounted a heavy-gun battery.

JAPANESE SUPPLIES TO SIBERIA?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 12

Peking.—A message from Harbin says it is semi officially stated that the Japanese are secretly transporting large military supplies to Siberia. It is reported that three Japanese divisions left Tokio for Siberia in Mufti and also that many Japanese agents have left Tokio for Manchuria to stir up bandits to attack the Chinese on the Eastern Railway.

BRITISH COALING AT PERIM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 12.

In the course of a reply to Mr. Houston with regard to the inability of the British coaling depot at Perim to secure cargo from South Wales, Mr. Bridgman said that the available exportable surplus of coal was now less than one-third of that before the war. There had consequently been great difficulty in ensuring supplies to the Atlantic and Mediterranean coaling stations, much less to the Allies and British possessions abroad. He regretted that they were unable to undertake to deliver adequate supplies of British coal for stations east to Suez, which should resort as far as possible to Indian and South African coal.

BOXING AT OLYMPIA.

BECKETT KNOCKS WELLS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 10.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 12.

In the boxing contest this evening at Olympia between Beckett and Wells for Heavy-Weight Championship of Britain, Beckett knocked Wells out in the third round.

Olympia was packed to-night to witness the contest. The fight was fast and furious throughout. Wells boxed splendidly throughout and got in several good blows, but Beckett's strength prevailed. In the second round Wells was floored with a left jolt to the jaw. In the third round in a fierce mix-up, Beckett sent Wells down with a smashing right to the jaw. Wells took the full count.

After protracted legal proceedings the House of Lords, has decided that De Kaysers Hotel is entitled to compensation for the Crown's occupation of the hotel for war purposes. Government contended that the Crown had a prerogative right to use the land of subject without incurring liability. The case is regarded in the nature of a test.

SHEAVES.

(BY AN IDLER.)

General Dyer, the 'hero' of Jallianwalla has reached England. He has quitted the country because he was 'ordered to go.' The outcasted officer is about 56 years of age. H is practically of the same age as Sir M O'Dwyer. In 1885 the General took up com mission and on the 30th August 1887 joine the Indian Army.

Bank.

Baku has fallen into 'Bolshie's' hands. is the centre of a district rich in petroleum Some time back, 700 wells were sunk ve close to it. There is an old and famous shrin 'The Five Springs, of the Persian fire-wor shippers, which is directly fed with gases from the subterranean fires. Baku is th Caspian port of Trans-Caucasia.

Karachi Trams.

Karachi has imported glass-doored trams. At present only two are being run. The new car, a correspondent writes, looks like beautiful wagon of the tram. It has got ac commodation for 38 persons. It has dual benches with backs and also a few singl seats. It has glass doors and windows wit curtains.

Food Prices.

It is calculated that in England food prices at present, are 242 per cent. above these of pre-war days; in France the increase is 358 per cent., in Italy 355 per cent., and in Ger many 775 per cent.

Red Tape Dearer.

But, cost of living is not the only thing to go up in Britain. Red Tape is also getting dearer. Government offices require more than what they needed formerly. The "Daily Herald" says:—The Ministry of Health ap pears to be the biggest spending body during the next twelve months. Its modest little demand for an extra £11,086,897 suggests that Dr. Addison's houses are being built not with ordinary paper, but with banknotes. Again:—

But it is the cost of coercion as exemolified by Ireland that almost makes the White Papers blush. The Irish constabulary has many extra duties thrust upon it just at present, but the reason is hard to find why should require £367,701 more than last year while England and Wales, with a population of nearly ten times that of Ireland, is only asking for an additional £309,915, and the Dublin Metropolitan Police estimate on shows an increase of £29,206.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's House hold discloses an increase of £1,235 on a previ ous £4,379, which is probably due to the large number of Scotland Yard men imported under the guise of butlers, kitchen maids, and rhodendrons.

Gemran Films.

Films which might offend the Big Powers are to be prohibited in Germany, so says the "Answers." What next?

Room for Rumours.

Bombay has no room for residence but ample room for rumours! The latest fib hath it that a few days ago an aeroplane met an accident, and a few people were injured mortally.

Twentieth Century Misfits.

The "Janmbhumi" wants that "H. E.," "H. H." etc. prefaced to the names of Administrators in India should be done away with because these "are relics of a barbaron past and strike us as misfits in the 20th century."

Cosy Cuddle Doll.

"Cosy cuddle Doll" is the latest inventio in the line. It conceals a rubber hot-wate bottle.

Auction of Wives.

Recently, in England, a solicitor made statement, to the effect that in some districts of Wales miners had been known to sell their wives. Commenting on this the "Tit Bits" says that the practice is the survival of an old custom:—

Less than a century ago wives were offered by auction to the highest bidder in public places in different parts of the country. Prices ranged upwards from 1s. Twenty shillings appears to have been considered good price. There was the case of a Midland farmer who parted with his wife for 20s. and a dog. 'Gentlemen,' he proclaimed at the auction sale, 'it is her wish as well as mine to part for ever. She has been to me a serpent. I took her for my comfort and the good of my home, but she became my tormentor.' Having dilated on her faults he proceeded to expound her virtues. 'She can read novels,' he said, 'and milk cows; she can laugh and weep with the same ease that you can take a glass of ale when thirsty. She can make butter and scold a maid.' A man was paid 11s. for his wife at a public auction in Pontefract where the minimum bids were 1s. Another accepted 5s. At Bedford in 1912 it was mentioned that ten years previously a wife was sold for 1s. while at Wigan £1 sealed a similar bargain. The method to-day is slightly different. Instead of the public market place the local public house is the rendezous. Prices also are higher. From £25 to £100 changes hands, and both men and the women in the case go on their way rejoicing.

The Bigomy Boom.

In England at present bigamy is rather brisk. This unusual activity has inspired writer in the "Referee" to produce the following:—

Sing hey! the man to marry,
Who marries when he will,
And never needs to tarry
When there's a ready Jill.

Although unto a missis
He legally is tied,
He always has the kisses
To give another bride.

But soon she tears is shedding,
He leaves her in the lurch,
And for another wedding
The banns are read in church,
Give him a chance he'll grab it
And never care a rap,
For bigamy's a habit
That grows upon a chap,

So gaily goes the game on,
For where he will he may
Bring misery and shame on
His unsuspecting prey.

To circumvent the clever
Bold bigamist by trade
Should be the task whenever
New Marriage Laws are made.

CONGESTION IN POLICE. COURTS

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Haji's letter in your issue of the th instant, I may be permitted state that it is quite possible—though we have not the exact figures before us—that with the rise in the population, there must be a proportionate increase of Municipal and other cases. Judging from the present mode of disposing of Municipal cases by our Presidency Magistrates, it comes to one case a minute. Majority of cases under the Rent Act go to the Small Causes Court. To a layman it strikes very strange that a Magistrate can dispose of about 20 ummons cases in a day, but it is too well nown that a large majority of petty cases re compounded through the mutual co-peration of the Bench and the Bar; and of all the Magistrates Mr. Khairaz should have the least cause to complain, because with slight tact and common sense on his art in a majority of cases he succeeds in ringing about a settlement between the arties.

Assuming that there is a need for an additional Magistrate, I also suggest tha should be accommodated in one of the xisting Court houses. A separate Court house with only one Magistrate unlike th Small Causes and the High Court involves Government in heavy costs of erecting decent building and maintaining a staff. Justice also suffers a great deal, when th Courts are centred not in one big building, ut are scattered, all over the town, because it cannot be disputed that justice is well administered if the actions of the Magistrates are keenly watched by the bar, the Press and the Public. Being away from the watching eye of the practitioners and the reporters of popular Dailies, the trying Magistrates grow overbearing and arbitrary. It cannot be argued that centering all the criminal Courts in one spacious court house would entail great hardship to the Police, and the Public, for, had it n so, we would have had numerous Small Causes Court in our midst. By accommoating them in one central building, all the Magistrates and the staff would be workin under the direct supervision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and the public would be saved much time trouble and heavy costs of applying for transfer from one Court to another, on the ground of Magistrate's prejudging the case of an accused person, and they would be further saved the costs of paying extra heavy fees of particular counsel for taking them to Girgaum, Mazagon or Dadar Courts, when they do not wish to engage the services of local practitioner. I hope the suggestion might find favour with the Government and the public at large. Another very vital question which the Government ought to take in hand is the highly inadequate salary of the Magistrates and the earl abolition of distinctions in their grade.—ours, etc.,

B. H. DAROOWALLA,
Pragmahal Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, May 10.

CASUALITIES OR MASSACRES?

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—They say that language is made to express thought, not to conceal it or distort it. But we see with great regret, that in case of Turkey suppression and distortion of facts are growing daily.—

(1) We have seen in a recent letter "Turkey and Greece", how the Greeks landed at Smyrna unjustifiably and how they marched in the Hinterland and terrorised and tortured and even killed defenceless Turkish civilians men, women and children. And yet, when the Turks did oppose the Greeks in self-defence and inflicted some punishment, reports were sent out to the world of Greek massacres by Turks!

(2) Similarly, when the French troops occupied Syria and Cecilia without any justification, the Turks did oppose them. Nay, they even besieged the French troop for well-nigh two months; and the casualties that have occurred in the conflict have been cabled out to the world at large as massacres of the Christians by the merciless Turk!

(3) And same has been the case with the Armenians. For years past, Christian Prelates, sentimentalists and politicians have denounced the Turks and accused them of Armenian massacres in cold blood. It is true that at all times the Turks have punished the Armenians severely, but which other Government has not punished its own subjects, when they have been intriguing against their own Government, have opposed their own Government, and have even fought against their own Government on the side of its enemies!

(a) Lord Curzon has plainly said, that the Armenians are no lambs!

(b) General Townshend has admitted that the Armenians have all along conspired with Britain and Russia against Turkey!

(c) And the Serbian Minister has confessed, that the Armenian massacres have been a hoax raised for political purposes!

Are casualties inflicted by Turks on the intruders of their soil, and on the usurpers of their country to be placarded as massacres by the Turks? And are Turks to be condemned and their empire to be divided on this untenable ground of alleged massacres? Is that honourable? Is that commendable? Let Christian Divines consider! Let the neutral world judge! Let the Allies decide with equity! For that way lies the peace of the East and of the World?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ROYAL AMNESTY.

OFFER GRATITUDE WHERE DUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly give the following a corner in your widely circulated paper:—

The following letter, addressed to the Viceroy at a very critical moment, will explain itself. When I wrote it some inner principle assured me that I was right and the result has justified my belief:

17, Burn Bastion Road,
Delhi.
16th, March, 1920

Dear My Maffey,

After I sent my last letter to you, prayin his Excellency the Viceroy to exercise hi prarogative of mercy in the case of Bugga Ratto and others implicated in the Natiola Bank case of Amritsar, I left for the thre branches of the Gurukula and after paying short visit to the Head Gurukula (nea Hardwar) I am back here again for a week I take this opportunity of again addressing you on the wider issue of the effect of the exercise of clemency at the present moment.

Since I wrote to you on the subject scores of meetings have been held in the different parts of the country asking the exercise of the King's prorogative of mercy to all the political prisoners without distinction of time when and the place where they were convinced. And, as regards the special Amritsar case, thousands have signed a memorial to the Viceroy asking for the release Chaudhari Bugga and Ratto, etc., Members of the Imperial Council of India have approached the Representative of the King-Emperor with similar requests and there is not a corner of this vast continental country which does not feel for those who are still in jail or in the Andamans. At this critical moment it is in the power his Excellency the Viceroy, by one stroke of pen, to calm this upheaval and to bind the hearts of the overwhelming majority of the King-Emperor's subjects with chains of love to His Majesty's throne.

I have known his Excellency Lord Chelmsford a little and I know also that he has got a feeling heart. And I realize his difficulty also. I know that the objections raised by the several local Governments stand in his way. But this is a time when his Excellency ought to assert himself. It is no use deling out clemencies in small doses. Such action does not bear full fruit. When the father of anarchism in Bengal (I mean Barindar K. Ghose) can be released without risk to the peace of the Kingdom, there appears to be no reason why the release of the rest of the martial law prisoners and of men like Bhai Parmananda, Lalchand Falak and a host of others, who have already suffered enough in the Andamans cannot be set free with advantage to the peace of the country.

I know Sir William Vincent's opinion because he expressed it in full council. know he complains that those already released have not responded with gratitude. But what is the reason? If hundreds have been released scores are still in jail and in order to show sympathy to such, if for no other reason, some of the released, now and then use strong, irresponsible language in their speeches. My humble opinion (which I have formed after entering into the feelings of all sorts of people) is that as long as even one of those, whom people know well, remains incarcerated in jail one source of agitation will remain as a weapon in the hands of those whose only aim in life is to agitate.

So far there have been two mistakes. The first was not to exercise the Royal clemency unhesitatingly. After the first batch of a dozen or so were released it was after repeated agitation meetings were held and telegrams sent that the rest were set free, one after the other. The second mistake was to make a show of enquiring into the cases. When people saw some released who were really offenders (however innocent they might have been in their own eyes) and innocent persons well-known to have implicated by the police still rotting in jail, they could not appreciate the gracious act of the Viceroy as it deserved. This is a supreme moment. If the Viceroy, for once, disregards the advice of the Police and the Political departments and orders the release of all the Political prisoners at one and the same time the effect will not only be dramatic—it will be tremendous. It will not only restore peace in hundreds of homes, but will also give strength to those who want to give real lead to the country in the path of Political Reform.

I am not a politician—much less a political leaders. As a Sanyasi I felt that the good of this country as well as that of the Imperial British nation demanded that I should speak out and I have spoken what I have sincerely felt. Kindly place this letter of mine before his Excellency the Viceroy—I pray to the All-wise, All-preserving Father to guide aright the Rulers and the ruled so that my Motherland might also be given a chance of realising its destiny.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

The following reply came the very next day (i.e., 17th March, 1920.)

Dear Swamiji,

I have received your letter of the 16th March and have laid it before the Viceroy.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) J. L. MAFFEY."

I do not, for a moment, presume to claim that it was my weak appeal which had any appreciable effect in getting the sentence of death against Chaudhari Bugga and Ratto commuted or in getting the release of Bhai Parmananda. Lala Lalchand Falak and dozens more of other political prisoners. For this the whole credit is due to the Hon. members of the Viceroy's Council who responded wholeheartedly to our appeal when I went with Dr. M. A. Ansari and later with Lala Harkishen Lal to them with a request to intervene in the Amritsar Bank case. But this I do claim that my personal estimate of Lord Chelmsford's innate goodness of heart was perfectly justified. I have had to confess in private and public talk with my countrymen that a Ruler is out of element if he is not strong enough to withstand the pressure exercised by self-willed irresponsible Counsellors, but we cannot ignore the unfavourable atmosphere in which he is placed.

I believe it to be our duty to display gratitude where it is due and to hope that it will not be long before we will see the rest of the political prisoners, including Chaudharies Bugga and Ratto back in their homes. If they are to be released, perhaps the best occasion for that will be when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is about to land in India.—Yours, etc.,

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.
Gurukula,
Vishwa Vidyalaya,
Kangri May 5.

"MASSACRE" AT SMYRNA

WHY NOT PUBLISH THE REPORT?

In the House of Commons, on March 22, Mr. Lloyd George, asked by Earl Winterton (Horsham and Worthing, C.U.) whether his attention had been called to the fact that a printed memorandum was being circulated to all Members of Parliament containing an account of the occurences after the Greek landing at Smyrna in May, 1918, supplied by British eye-witnesses; and whether, in view of the grave allegations contained in the report, His Majesty's Government would now press the Allied Governments to allow the Report of the official Commission of Inquiry into those occurrences to be publisned, replied: I have heard that a pamphlet such as that described has been circulated to Members of Parliament. His Majesty's Government, however, consider it inadvisable to allow the Report of the Commission in question to be published, owing to the conditions under which the inquiry was conducted. As the Commission was investigating charges against the Greek army, the Supreme Council decided that a Greek officer should be allowed to follow the proceedings but not to vote or take part in the preparation of the Report. The Commission, however, when it began its inquiries, decided not to allow any Greek representative to be present, on the ground that Turkish witnesses might be afraid of giving evidence. M. Venizelos immediately protested against this proceeding, on the ground that it was contrary to the rules of justice in every civilised country that charges should be investigated and witnesses heard without the accused person being allowed to know the charges and the evidence against him. The Supreme Council were of the opinion that M. Venizelos' protest was justified, but before it could alter the procedure the inquiry was completed. Inasmuch as it has not been possible to communicate to the Greek Government the evidence against them upon which the Commission's Report has been based, owing to pledges given to witnesses, the British Government think it inadvisable and unfair to publish the Report itself.

Mr. A. Herbert: Are we to understand that the Report is not to be published, because it is an impartial Report?

Mr. Lloyd George: The reasons were stated very fully by me in my reply.

Sir J. D. Rees (Nottingham, E., C.U.): Is the right hon. gentleman aware that there is an impression that atrocities are only visited with condemnation when Christians are the victims, and, if that is so, it would be extremely desirable that something should be published?

Mr. Lloyd George: It would be a most unfortunate impression, but even Christians are entitled to fair trial.

X-RAY FINGER-PRINTS.

The wonderful advances made in X-ray photography during the last few years were demonstrated at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street W., yesterday by Major G. W. C. Kaye, in mail week.

A new development is an improved method of taking the finger-prints of criminals. A radiograph on the screen shoed the network of the skin brought out with extraordinary detail. Clever criminals can sometimes smudge their finger-prints under existing methods, but they will be defeated by the new X-ray photographs.

Another development is a radiograph showing all the details of the blood circulation in the limbs, head, and body. The blood-vessels of a dead subject are filled with a substance which enables a clear picture to be taken.

A lizard with two tails was a puzzle to zoologists until an X-ray photograph revealed the actual structure.

Real diamonds can now be distinguished from paste; faults in the symetry of golf-ball cores can be determined; and radiographs of motor tyres are of great valne in showing flaws. Very beautiful radio-phographs of the internal anatomy of plants and shells also were shown.—The "Daily Mail."

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ENERGY.

That M. Clemenceau, the French ex-Premier, has lost little in energy since his recent illness is evident from the story his medical attendant, Dr. Wicart, brings back to Paris from Africa. "We went down to within a few degrees of the Equator," said he, "and M. Clemenceau who always got up at 6, remained alert and gay throughout the day, even after the most tiring marches and motor-car and boat journeys. He was rather disappointed in the Pyramids, observing that they are too pretentious. How could man so brutally defy death the leveller?"

At Fashoda Sudanese tribesmen organised a mass jungle dance, at which the noises made by every animal were imitated. The dance terminated in a howling rush, with spears aloft, towards the spot where M. Clemenceau stood. The spears came within a few inches of his face, but he did not waver. The dervishes acclaimed him "King of the Armies of the West" and "son of Charlemagne."

Mr. Burton Harrison, Governor-General Phillipine Islands, arrived at Rangoon on Sunday by the steamer Susana and left in the afternoon for Akyab *en route* to Calcutta. He is on two months' leave tour having left Ramla on the 24th April and visited Sounei Saramak and Matama Sumatra Port.

LANDLORDS' MEETING IN MADRAS.

NO NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO CONTROL RENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 10.

At a meeting of landholders and house-owners in the city of Madras held last night at Victoria Hall, resolutions were passed affirming that the rise in the house rent such as there has been in the residential quarters of the city, is not extortionate or grossly disproportionate compared with the enormous rise in the value of building materials and cost of labour. The meeting considers the situation was not such as to call legislation restricting freedom of individual contract. As the supply of house accommodation in the city was wholly inadequate, they welcomed the proposals for converting the extensive open lands inside and outside the city into buildings, and trusted that both the Government and the Corporation would take very early step to relieve congestion by organising and helping co-operative societies, by providing facilities for transport, extending water supply and drainage schemes, and offering other inducements to encourage private owners to freely invest capital to build more houses.

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT OF HANDLEY PAGE 11.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The Handley Page 11, which was built here, went through a very successful test flight this morning when it was flying for twenty-five minutes. The Handley Page Company were thoroughly satisfied with her performance. As soon as the certificate is obtained from the Air Board that the machine is fit to carry passengers, a series of joyrides will be given in Calcutta.

SERIOUS FIRE AT KUTUBPUR.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 10.

A serious fire occurred at Kutubpur, Thana Hassangunj, about 1-45 p.m on Saturday last. The fire brigade used all means to fight the flames and to prevent them from spreading. The hose pipe of one engine was made serviceable by wrapping turbans round it, while another engine was useless for want of a hose. Sixteen thatched houses were burnt down, much property was damaged, but there was no loss of life.

WATER SUPPLY AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, May 10.

The Lucknow municipality has just fixed the rate for sale of water for domestice purposes at 3,000 gallons per rupee. The rate for the sale of water for non-domestic purposes at 1,600 gallons per rupee. The rate of water sold to cantonments and the railways is enhanced by 60 per cent of the present rate. The question of extension of water main to Bandariya Bagh is postponed.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES CARNAGIE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 10.

The death took place at Karachi, yesterday afternoon, from cerebral hemorrhage of Mr. James Carnegie, newly appointed manager of the National Bank of India Ltd. and previously at Colombo, Bombay, Madras, Aden and Delhi aged fortyseven.

FAMINE IN ORISSA.

(Associated Press.)

PURI, (Orissa) May 11.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa in letter to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division say that they agree with the Commissioner's view that it is not necessary at present to declare famine for so small an area. They have since sanctioned and placed at the disposal of the District Board a grant of Rs. 15,000 for gratitutous relief from the provision in the current budget and has desired that a regular paid agency should be specially organized for the relief, through kitchens or otherwise. The Board is also asked by the Collector to employ the District Engineer and his staff mainly on test relief works. Over 6,000 persons are in receipt of Government relief and it appears from the Government's letter that Government intend transferring relief work of all kinds to the District Board until further development.

"THE RAIYAT."

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 10.

The new daily Urdu newspaper 'Raiyat' wil come out of Delhi on the 14th instant under the patronage of Khwaja Hosain Nizami and the editorship of Mr. Dewansingh of Lahore. The paper aims at keeping the Government in touch with public opinion on the present day questions and promises to support peace and goodwill among the different communities and correcting and guiding and educating public opinion on matters social and political.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of a Police Court case, appearing in our issue of the 7th instant under the heading of "charge against Police Sapoy" the sentence Mr Finan now produced a jail certificate to show to be stolen property", ought to have read as "Mr. Finan now produced a jail certificate to show the complainant's previous convictions", and the next sentence in the same paragraph was part of the statement of Deputy Inspector Lyon.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

ITEMS IN THE GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

So we are to learn definitely next week which of the famous Pearl Necklaces we have won! Her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd, comes specially from Mahableshwar to preside over the drawing in the Town Hall, at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 20th. I shall firmly put aside any other engagement and attend that meeting. The price of admission (8 annas) will go mainly to the Children, and would be cheap, really, if it were Rs. 8, from the point of view of the student of psychology. Conceive the interest of studying the faces about one. Supposing the number drawn for that first superb Rs. 85,000 necklace, tallied with the number of one the cards reposing in one's own breast pocket, or in the reticule, or vanity-bag or whatever the charming trifle is called, of one's immediate neighbour! Oh, yes, one must assuredly attend that meeting. So inexpensive a series of real thrills is not likely to be available again in Bombay for many a long day.

Wanted: Emergency Petrol Store.

It is not exactly creditable to the city's organisation, or fitting to its status as one of the Empire's greatest capitals and ports, that Bombay should suffer the dislocations, inconveniences, business friction and real hardships of *recurring* petrol famines. The shortage was painfully acute three months ago. It is hardly to our credit that it should be more than ever acute during the first week in May. Really adequate and permanent storage arrangements involve the expenditure of much time and money but surely some emergency arrangement could and should have been put in hand last February.

No harm is done if a temporary check is put upon mere joy-riding, but in a city like Bombay, apart even from the very important development of commercial lorry traffic, ther are thousands of busy people to whom motor cars are as important, in relation to their daily work, as omnibuses and tubes are to business men in London. Bombay's horse-drawn cabs are among the worst in India—a matter, by the way, in which we might with notable advantage take a leaf out of Karachi's book. In that city the poorest ghariwalla would be ashamed to be seen with the average Bombay ghari horse. There are between 8,000 and 10,000 motor cars in Bombay, and when they are very largely held up for lack of petrol the effect upon the city's business, and the smooth working of its traffic is very serious. Lakhs of rupees worth of precious time has been lost in broken appointments, and in humiliating bickerings for odd gallons of petrol. The thing is surely rather a scandal to Bombay, and its recurrence ought at once to be made impossible.

The returned soldier.

In February last a Press Note was issued explaining the formation in different districts of the Presidency of Permanent Local Committees for the purpose of giving free legal assistance to returned Indian soldiers and to dependents of deceased Indian soldiers, where such assistance was required. It had been shown that unscrupulous people existed here and there who were not above the meanness of seeking to profit in one way or another by the ignorance of men who had fought to keep them safe, or the helpless dependents of men whose lives had been sacrificed in the same service, and that the protection of free legal advice and assistance was needed. A further official intimation shows that the districts of Thana Satara and Karachi may now be added to the list of those in which the same arrangements have been provided, and Government desires to convey its appreciation of the cordial co-operation of the local bar associations which has made this possible.

Guard the people's food.

To me there is a certain hint of pathos in the case recorded the other day in these columns, in which a certain Middlesex dairy farmer was fined an amount equivalent to the better part of a hundred rupees, for being found milking cows when his hands were dirty. The thing is perfectly right, of course, and such particularity is highly necessary, even in England's temperate climate; far more so in a country like India, where the dangers lurking in polluted milk are ten-fold greater. This enforcement of scrupulous care in the handling of the people's foods, and, especially, the foods of infants, is necessary and admirable. For lack of it, many thousands of babies die every year in Bombay alone. But recognition of this does not prohibit recognition also of the slightly pathetic element in that old Middlesex farmer's case. His smock was old and dirty, said the prosecuting medical officer. The quality of his milk was good, but it was contaminated for lack of the proper observance of modern precautions. The old farmer had found it difficult to adapt himself to modern scientific methods. Why, yes; one can well believe it from the mere fact that he wore a smock. Some personal hardships there must be. But they are a small matter compared with the immense gain for millions to be derived from the rigid enforcement of scrupulous care in the handling of the people's food.

A Yankee view.

An American visitor to Bombay, in the course of an amusing after-dinner speech last week, expressed surprise that the residents of this city made so little pleasure use of the waters of their fine harbour. "I may say so, gentlemen, that I know of cities, of, say, one-tenth the population of this one, which would be getting a deal more fun out of one-fiftieth part of your natural advantages than you seem to me to take here. I ask you, gentlemen, these hot evenings now, what is the matter with your harbour, or with the sea on your other side, for moonlight bathing, moonlight picnics, moonlight regattas, fishing parties, boating excursions, floating restaurants, with bands on board, and various other notions of that kind. I think you want more open air fun, when the sun's down here, say to prevent too much mental concentration on politics, the other pests!"

THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The financial year, which has just closed, has been remarkable in many respects, bu in nothing has it been more characteristic than in the amazing Industrial upheava in India—where capital had till now been proverbially shy and timid—unusual Industrial activity has no doubt been a necessary, natural and not unexpected result of the conclusion of a war that had almost paralysed the commercial progress of the world for five long years and the months after the armistice have been months of commercial flotations and company booms in India on a scale unprecedented and altogether surprising and to even such an extent—that some responsible Captains of Industry apprehended a reaction and felt obliged—rightly or wrongly—to cry halt. A close and careful study of the statistics of the new companies foremd with their huge amount of authorised capital—during the official year, just come to a close, shows that the passion for new company flotations has gone on steadily increasing—unprejudiced and uninfluenced even by the notes of warning sounded by the Viceroy at Benares and by Sir Dorab Tata in Bombay. The number of companies registered during the year under review reached the high figure of 906—with an authorised capital Rs. 27,468 lakhs against 292 companies with Rs. 21,38 lakhs of authorised capital in the year proceeding. A comparison of these figures with figures of the five years of war and the year just before the war provides interesting and much useful reading. It is interesting to note that the number of companies and their authorised capital during the last official year have far exceeded the consolidated figures of the preceding four years of war. While 906 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 27,468 lakhs have been registered during the year under consideration the number of companies registered during the preceding four years was only 882 with an authorised capital of 7,802 lakhs. We shall just follow the trend of registration in recent years. In the year 1913-14 (pre-war) 356 companies were registered with an authorised capital of 6,691 lakhs. In the next year the first year of war there was a drop, and only 112 companies were registered with 448 lakhs. In 1915-16 there was a slight improvement in the situation and 131 companies with capital of 720 lakhs were registered. In the year following there was a big jump—184 companies with capital of 1,725 lakhs having been registered; in 1917-18 there was another big climb—278 companies with 3,057 lakhs having been registered. In the year 1918-19, 292 companies with 2,138 lakhs were registered. It will thus be seen that since 1914-15, there has been a steady increase in the number of companies, but the aggregate authorised capital and the average authorised capital per company after increasing steadily up to 1917-18 showed a decrease in the year 1918-19, but during the year under Review there has been a considerable increase in the number and authorised capital of new companies registered.

"AD VALOREM" DUTY.

In the United Kingdom, it is interesting to note by way of comparison that the number of companies registered declined from 7,425 in 1913 to 3,504 in 1918 and the nominal capital from £157,187,000 to £127,879,000. Out of the total of 906 companies registered in India with an authorised capital of 27,468 lakhs—during the year under consideration, Bengal alone accounts for 517 companies with an authorised capital of over 102 crores of rupees. It will be very interesting, but it is practically impossible at present, to find out how much of this huge nominal capital has been paid up and how much subscribed. It will be some time before statistics on these are available. In the meantime the company boom has caused grave apprehension in various quarters. Government have also moved in the matter and have been considering the question of imposing an *ad-valorem* duty of 1/4 per cent. on the nominal capital of all companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. The case for the Government is that there have been signs during the last two or three years that the number of bogus companies and companies with excessive capital is tending to increase. In some instances the imposing figure of the nominal capital serves no other purpose than that of inducing the less informed portion of the public to believe that the strength and importance of the company are much greater than they naturally are. While anxious to take no step that will discourage legitimate enterprise and to do all that lie in their power to foster the habit of investment the Government of India feel that they are bound to protect the interests of both the ignorant investor and of sound commercial flotations whose credit may be affected by the collapse of a few weaker and more unsound concerns. Government therefore have decided that the time is opportune for amending the companies' act in such a way as to restrict the liberty which companies at present enjoy of registering vast capitals which they have no prospect of ever getting. There is a parallel to this in the United Kingdom where an *ad-valorem* duty of 5s. per cent. is levied on nominal capital of all companies registered. By imposing a similar duty in India, Government hopes to put a check to flotation of bogus companies. This view has been supported by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce who seem to be in agreement with the Government as to the probable effect of the duty. There is also a large and influential body of commercial opinion—against this. It is urged by those who are against this duty that the parallel of the *ad-valorem* duty in the United Kingdom is misleading—as it was introduced in the United Kingdom at a time of great national prosperity and with a view to produce an additional revenue and not to act as a check against the inflation of authorised capital. Moreover, the present situation is influenced by the most important factor that a tax or levy on capital is being openly proposed by certain party politicians in Great Britain and it is to be feared that if the proposal to introduce an *ad-valorem* duty on authorised capital of new companies registered in British India is introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council it may be regarded at the present juncture by a large section of the community as the thin end of the wedge and might create an atmosphere of alarm and suspicion, a situation which could not have arisen twenty years ago when it has first imposed in the United Kingdom.

"EXPERIENCE KEEPS A DEAR SCHOOL."

On the other hand it is unquestionably the fact that certain promoters have resorted to the device of a grossly exaggerated authorised capital, which is out of all proportion to the needs of the undertaking and to the actual money that there is any reasonable prospect of raising, the object being doubtless what is known as "window-dressing." The Indian Companies Act provides that where a prospectus is issued the minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment must be stated, and it is apparent that in such cases as those referred to above the minimum subscription bears an absurdly low ratio to the authorised capital, which is of itself a sufficient warning to an intelligent reader, in which category it is possible that the average Indian investor cannot be included, but as the saying goes "Experience keeps a dear school", but "fools will learn in no other."

There is another aspect of the case, viz., that the tendency in the past has been to undercapitalise limited companies with the object of making such companies dependent for finance upon the Managing Agents, which had the result of preventing shareholders from being masters of the situation and has largely conduced to the very powerful position occupied by the large firms of Managing Agents in this city. It would seem undesirable in the present state of industrial development and education in this country to take steps which might result in perpetuating this not altogether satisfactory state of affairs.

It will be observed that in the reference of the Government of India they state that only a small revenue would be brought in by the imposition of the proposed *ad-valorem* duty, which it is contemplated should be accomplished by an amendment of the Indian Companies Act. On making a calculation it is found that on a conservative estimate of the nominal capital of companies registered in the year 1919-20 the proposed duty would produce a revenue of nearly 70 lakhs. It is not to be expected that future years will be as prolific as that just coming to a close, but it will be quite reasonable to anticipate an addition to the revenue of at least half the above sum; and I may point out that this duty was brought into being in the United Kingdom as part of the budget and not by altering or amending the company law.

GUARD AGAINST COLLAPSE.

Another feature of the case is that while Indian capital, is particularly shy, it is a gratifying sign in connection with recent developments that so much of it has come into the market, and it is for serious consideration whether the proposed legislation for the protection of the ignorant investor and the less informed portion of the public would not have the effect of driving this capital back to earth again, both literally and figuratively. It is greatly to be feared that the credit of sound commercial flotations will be more vitally affected by the collapse of many of the smaller companies who employ agents on a commission of 10 per cent. as "sell" their shares to ignorant people then by an excessive nominal capitals. The above view represents the considered opinion of not an insignificant number of representatives of the commercial community.

"A PERNICIOUS SYSTEM."

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—Permit me to endorse every word you wrote against gambling in the Share Market You are quite right in stating that the brokers are much encouraged to throw great temptation in the way of the public by the knowledge that such gambling transactions are upheld by the Courts of Law. As regards the belief that the Court regards such business as legal, I think that there is some exaggeration about it. It is true that in two or three cases judgment in favour brokers has been given, but I believe in those cases it was not easy to differentiate between genuine transaction and wagering. Now, in the gambling business, which you so rightly condemn, it seems to me that the *badla* or "carry forward" ought to settle the point whether the transaction is genuine or wagering. It is doubtful whether a case in which *badla* has been done can be considered as genuine transaction by any Court of Law. Whatever may be the legal point on the question, it is nevertheless true that no encouragement should be given to brokers who wish to do this kind of business. Surely it cannot be very difficult for lawyers to settle the question satisfactorily in the interest of society.

I see that your morning contemporary has also given publicity to the question. It seems to me that your contemporary is not very clear on the matter. While it admits that the gambling in the Share Bazar is an evil which is anti-social, it cynically questions the use of legislation to check it as gamblers will spend their energy in some other channels! This surely cannot be a logical and rational solution of the problem.—Yours, etc.

CITIZEN.

May 9.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Saturday's leader in this matter has evidently been written without much knowledge of the system. I am, therefore, writing this letter which can be written by the veriest tyro on the Stock Exchange. You remark to the effect that in the vaida system no understanding exists of the intention of the client for taking delivery. The transaction is not as inane as you take it. On the contrary it imposes upon the client an obligation both to give and take delivery of shares. Instances happen in which the operator is unable to get out of his commitments before the date of maturity. Shares are then bought and sold on his account on auction days specially set apart for this purpose. A fairly decent number of shares change hands in this manner every month. Is it a fact known to you that genuine business on very large scale is done under cover of this system? Last month no less than 45,000 transfers comprising a still larger number of shares were hurled upon the market by investors who sold them as vaida. The system thus creates a broad market in which the investor can act on either side at all times and all hours without having to hunt for the buyer of his securities in periods of industrial depression or financial stringency, and without having to waste time over coaxing the seller to part with his holdings at fancy prices when things are on the up-grade. Without a broad market the industrial expansion on which we are all so very keen will receive a set-back, as negotiation of a huge number of securities coming on the market can neither be facilitated nor expedited. In our Southern Presidency industrial securities were difficult to negotiate even at rates below their intrinsic value and the industrial instinct of the people remained dormant till the starting of stock exchange in Madras on the vaida system last month. In view of the merits of this system the London stock exchange—a sober and conservative body—is, according to home papers thinking of restoring the fortnightly oasis of settlement which was suspended during the war. In every country and practically in almost all the principal commodities vaida business in one shape or the other either "futures" or time accommodation by means of call money—is a necessity and protects the producer, financier, investor, manufacturer and merchant against risks of fluctuation and losses either by sales or purchase hedging. The recent legalising of cotton "futures" contracts in Bombay under Government control is another case in point, e.g., against delivery of 2 to 3 lakhs of bales of Broach cotton as many crores, if not more, of bales are put through every year as hedges on behalf of mills and cotton merchants. The coming in of the speculator who more often loses than gains has not weighed with the Government as an argument for the discontinuance of system which is vital in the interest of genuine business. If, therefore, the speculator is hit hard, he should merit no editorial sympathy.

To compare operations on the stock exchange with gambling on the race course and to brand the former as "more disastrous" argues lack of appreciation of the existing situation. To suggest the withholding of legal recognition as you do, is to create a fresh situation which would verify the above comparison and would perpetuate the demoralising conditions of bucket shop days. Under the new circumstances vaida transactions will degenerate to the level of "kutchi Khandi" business which is the bane of the Bombay cotton trade. Under the present legalised system the broker's risk is greater than that of his client as well. He undertakes a two-fold responsibility, viz., that of his client as well as of his co-broker with whom he puts the transaction through on behalf of his client. In each and every case he has to recover from one party to pay the other and to make good personally any deficit should one of the parties default. Thus in each and every transaction he is jeopardising his license card which is worth to day close upon Rs. 50,000 and renders himself personally liable for further losses. Considering the paltry brokerage of about Rs. 5 per share the nature of a broker's business in these days of high prices and monthly fluctuations in the value of each share from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 and more is, indeed, very hazardous. They are very chary, at present, of accepting free orders from their clients, and a few of them have even closed their books view of grave risks.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. B.

SANSKRIT BUDDHISM.

In the course of a most appreciativ notice of the Literary History of Sanskrit Buddhism by Mr. Nariman, Professor V. G. Paranjpe referring to the latters note remarks; "They bear witness to the vast range of the authors reading as well as to his most admirable diligence. It is this portion which is likely to be the most usef and inspiring to the Indian student of Buddhism and one cannot feel too thankfu to Mr. Nariman for the spirit of service which alone must have actuated him in the publication of the work" The critic, who makes these observations in the Annals the Bhandarkar Institute Vol. I part hopes that a second edition of the book would be called for of this excellent publication and that "the book then would present as good an exterior as it has intrinsic rth."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 10.

The market for jute shares was slightly better to-day although there was no much business passing except in Howrah, Bamanhatty and Radhamohal. There was again a good inquiry for coal shares, popular stocks being difficult to get. In the miscellaneous section there was a fair amount of business put through in cotton shares which firmed up somewhat but closed easier.

The following were the closing quotations Coal: Baraboni 14/8; Bengal 500; Bengal Nirain 24/4; Bengal Bhattdee 11/12; Burra Dhemo 15/2; Burrakur 45 and pres 75; Central Kurkend 33; Caledonian 10/12; Doogdha 11/4; Equitable 46/4 odd lot; Ghusick 26 s.1; Lakurka 56; New Kessurgarh 32/12; New Kenda 12; Patmoman 16/8; Sendra 34/8s.1; Samla Kendra 20/4; Neetoorie 14/4 s.1; Govindpur 8/14. Jute: Anglo India 404; Belvedere 560; Howrah 46/8; Kamarhatty 973; Kanknarrah 738; Khardah 662; Lansdowne 513; Lawrence 890/8; s.1; Northbrook 91; Reliance 49/8s.1; Standard 767.

Miscellaneous section: Acme Oil 8 s.1; Associated Hotel 15 s.1; At last construction 12/12; Bank of Bengal 1740 s.1; Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9/8 pre: British Ceylon Corporation 21/4; Britaania Engineering 13/12; British India Corporation 14 and defeered 18/12; Burmah Finance and Mining 12/6; Buxa Timber 12; Chamaparan sugar 410; Carew and Co. 96; Dunbar Cotton 589; Fairbarn Lawson 8 per cent. preferred (ord) 1 prem; Hume Pipe 16/10; Indo Burmah Tin 9/8; Indian Iron and steel 16 prem; New Kumardhubi Engineering 32/4; Keshoram cotton 20/8; Karanani Industrial Bank 2/2 prem: New Savansugar 15/4 Pioneer sugar 15/4; Premier soap 12/4 Ryan sugar 34; Sara Serajgunge Railway 72; Somastpore sugar 17/8; United flour 28/4; Walterlocke Ltd. 10; Bankurra Damuda Railway 51; British India Tobacco 10/8; Frank Ross (Calcutta) 14 ex divi; Madan Theatres 18; Marshalls (new) 10/8; Scindia steam 22 pre; Tata Bank 42 prem; Titaghur paper 413; Tea; Sapoi 14.

The O. S. K. steamer Burma Maru left Colombo on the 8th instant for Bombay and is due here on the 12th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Peking Maru left Singapore on the 5th instant for Bombay direct and is due here on the 20th instant.

USE OF AFRICAN SOLDIERS

A BRITISH PROTEST.

The "Daily Herald," in mail week, published the following article by Mr. E. D. Morel. It prefaced the article with the following explanatory note:—

The article we publish below from the pen of Mr. E. D. Morel is a revelation so horrible that only the strongest sense that it is our duty to let the British public know what is being done would induce us to publish it.

Particularly, we want to guard against the assumption that we are acquiescing in the policy of raising hostility between Great Britain and France. The French people are innocent.

Still more strictly would we guard against the idea that we are encouraging colour prejudice. But for the very reason that we champion the rights of the African native in his own home, we deplore that he should be used as a mere instrument of revenge by an imperialist Power.

"In addition to Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Offenbach, Hamau, Homburg and Wiesbaden have been occupied. . . . . The troops (20,000) consisted entirely of Senegalese black men, only the officers being white."—Daily papers, April 8.

In the columns of the "Daily Herald" last January I wrote on the conscription laws applied to the whole of French Africa and Madagascar. I there dealt with the methods adopted in Africa, the bloodshed involved, the menace which the policy constitutes for all Europeans, and for stable and humane government, in the African tropics.

A fortnight ago I called attention in general terms to the European side of the question in a letter to one of your weekly contemporaries. I should have taken the gloves off before now about it, had it not been that I have been waiting for complementary details as the result of inquiries I am prosecuting. My information is not yet as complete as should wish, but the news in to-day's papers, to the effect that France is thrusting her black savages still further into the heart of Germany, is such that I do not propose to hold my hand any longer.

OUTRAGE ON WOMANHOOD.

The French militarists are perpetrating an abominable outrage upon womanhood, upon the white race, and upon civilisation. Not content with using hundreds of thousands of primitive African barbarians in the war, who stuffed their haversacks with eye-balls, ears and heads of the foe, they are over running Europe with them to-day, 18 months after the war is over.

They have employed them to massacre Russian peasants. They have planted them in Turkey and Bulgaria. (They have masses of them in Syria, too.) But it is in the Palatinate that they have employed them on the largest scale—to the number, I understand, of between 30,000 and 40,000.

There they have become a terror and horror unimaginable to the countryside, raping women and girls—for well-known physiological reasons, the raping of a white woman by a negro is nearly always accompanied by serious injury and not infrequently has fatal results; spreading syphilis, murdering inoffensive civilians, often getting completely out of control: the terrible barbaric incarnation of a barbarous policy, embodied in a so-called Peace Treaty which puts back the clock 2,000 years.

HOSPITALS CROWDED.

One may read the following passage in an article in last week's "Clarte" (Paris):—

"Apart from the barely restrainable lecherality of the black troops, syphilis is making terrible ravages where they are stationed. Many dangerously contaminated prostitutes have been sent from France to Wiesbaden and Mayence (Mainz). The hospitals no longer suffice. Large buildings have been requisitioned for the patients (men and women). Many young German girls of barely marriage able age—some of them not more than 14 or 15 years old—are admitted into these hospitals. The latter sell themselves because 20 francs are worth 150 marks, and 50 francs 400 marks."

And this is only one side of the canvas have before me a number of depositions from relatives, victims, doctors, lawyers, of cases of rape—some of them of an atrocious character—of parties of young girls returning from labour in the fields waylaid, and humble working women seized in the streets after dark; reports of the continual and increasing disappearance of young girls from the towns and villages of the Saar Valley, of dead bodies of young women discovered under manure heaps and so on.

BROTHELS FOR BLACKS.

From Mainz, Ems. Wiesbaden, Ludwigshafen come advices that the local town councils must provide maisons tolecrees (in increasing number) for the use of these black troops, to pay for their up-keep, and provide fuel to heat them. At Saarbrucken, it seems, the cost to the town of these brothels is no less than 70,000 marks. It is reported to me that the mayor of a certain town (I do not here name it for obvious reasons) was told that his hesitation in complying with demands for this purpose was rendering him liable to court-martial; it was impressed upon him that such houses were 'specially necessary" for black troops, and if not provided German women, girls, "and boys" would pay the penalty.

All this is merely the fringe. As one correspondent puts it:—

"Some of the most awful things never become publicly known—the assaults by negro soldiers on ladies who could not face publicity, and have committed suicide. . . . Things are such that strangers would consider them pur inventions, whether told or printed.'

MAIN ISSUES INVOLVED.

I should like to emphasise some of th main issues involved. The results of in stalling black barbarians among European communities are inevitable, and are known to be inevitable by those responsible for doing so. The abundance or otherwise of specific reports is immaterial. The African race is the most developed sexually of any. These levies are recruited from tribes in a primitive state of development. They have not, of course, their women with them. Sexually they are unrestrained and unrestrainable. That is perfectly well-known.

Strict discipline is quite impossible: more over the men cannot be confined to barracks.

The economic poverty in which the Treaty plunges the working and middle classes in Germany is an incentive to prostitution. It is all part of a predetermined policy. The men who are doing this know what they are doing and why they are doing it. What inextinguishable fires of hatred are being accumulated upon the head of the French people—innocent—as a people —for these things—the future will only too clearly show. As a distinguished soldier and to me the others day: "Were I a German, I would forgive everything. But this—never."

PART OF A POLICY.

Let me insist that this black outrage is part of a policy. That policy is laid down in the Peace Treaty—naked and unashamed: To ruin, enslave, degrade, dismember, reduce to the lowest depths of despair and humiliation a whole people. We are parties to that policy against our better instincts, against our obvious interests.

Upon a more ruthless France, the dirtiest of the work involves. Her militarists enjoy it. But in the main policy, of which this is the most striking symbol, we are partners. Our people tolerate it, partly because they do not understand, partly because they have been taught to believe that the rulers of Germany were alone responsible for the hell let loose in the world—which is a lie: but were it the truth, it would not justify the torture of the German people.

A TERRIFIC PORTENT.

And then—this. Five years of carnage, of the negation of all laws, divine and human, of poisonous preaching from 10,000 pulpits, of the deadly familiarity of casualty lists and wholesale and retail massacre—these things have blunted us all. But is there no limit to our complacency? For the working-classes the importation of negro mercenaries by the hundred thousand from the heart of Africa, to fight the battles and execute the lusts of capitalist Governments in the heart of Europe is, as I have said elsewhere, a terrific portent. The workers, alike of Britain, France, and Italy will be ill-advised if they allow to pass in silence because to-day the victims happen to be German.

Finally, is there no obligation laid upon womanhood as such, in a matter of this kind which goes to the very root of any decent instinct the war may have left alive among the white peoples of the earth?

AMATEUR AMPUTATION.

The Sydney correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wrote in mail week:—

Two Australian boys who were bitten by snakes owe their lives to drastic resource.

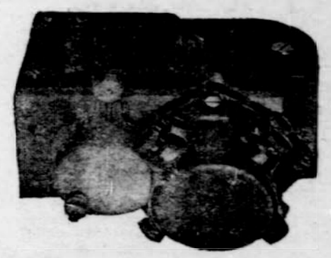
In one case the father, unable to amputate his lad's toe because his knife was blunt, made the boy lie down with the toe projecting over the barrel of a shot-gun. Then he fired the gun, blowing the gangrenous toe off.

In Marsh Lake district, Tasmania, a youth of 19 tried to chop off a snake-Bitten toe, but, finding the axe not sharp enough, finished the amputation with a razor.

A few cases of plague, influenza and cholera are reported to have occurred in Delhi during the current week, most of these proving fatal.

A heavy storm passed over Delhi on Sunday evening causing damage to property and resulting in the death of two persons buried under the debris of the portions of the two houses which collapsed in the city.

It is understood Mr. A. E. Ryves, Government Advocate and Mr. Munshi Gokul Prasad Vakil, High Court, have both been selected to fill the two Additional Judgeships in the Allahabad High Court.



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KATHIAWAD LETTER.

ANTIQUATED JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, May 9.

The meeting presided over by Mr. Shukla, the other day to protest against the arbitrary use of some municipal money by the authorities, was another effort by the patriots of Rajkote to rejuvinate the political life in Rajkote, that had latterly become slow. As usual, then again the method followed by the organizers of the meeting was one that resembled the British Indian life in nineties when criticisms on individual acts and distant suggestions on reforms as a whole was the guiding factor of all agitations. Why should the meeting merely be content with the passing of the pious resolution to introduce popular element in municipal matters and not to appoint a committee to put forward substantive proposals and if needs be to go in deputation to the A. G. to hold a discussion with him? And municipal reforms are not the only necessity of the Kathiawad Agency. Does it not fall within the purview of the Hitvardhak Sabha to demand other as or more important political reforms in the Kathiawad Agency? What has become of Mr. Graham's suggestion to move for the High Court jurisdiction in Kathiawad? How long would the Kathiawad Agency be governed by the Indian bureaucracy single-handed and arbitrarily? Would it never deserve to get out of the thraldom of the semi-military rule of Majors and Captains? I do not know if Mr. Shukla and others are in the confidence of Mr. Machonichi, but I am informed in confidence of the anticipated handing over of the Agency to the States and the consequent futility of all sorts of agitation in that direction. If it is not that, the Agency too has a claim and the Hitvardhak Sabha should not turn a deaf ear to it. All cantonments in India sent in their deputation recently to demand certain reforms. The Agency too should take some such step as early as possible.

Nightmare of Satyagraha.

A considerably amusing case of bureaucratic nervousness has recently come to light. A few months ago, some collegians of a particular place went to the railway station and entered the platform without a platform ticket. On demand being made of the platform ticket the law student among them explained that as the railway authorities had not published the platform tickets regulations in the Government of India Gazette as required by the Railway Act, the railway was not entitled to demand platform tickets from the visitors. Obviously, this explanation did not convince the railway people who persisted in disallowing these collegians from entering the railway station without a platform ticket. These college students on the other hand used to come in numbers on the railway station and there was a considerable flutter about it. When the Political Agent of the province, a colonel of the British Army, heard of this, he was so much perturbed by this advent of what he called Satyagraha in his province that he is reported to have at once written to the State, wherein these collegians resided immediately to put down these first symptoms of Satyagraha in Kathiawad. Not content with that, he called in some of these collegians before him and warned them that they would be immediately deported from his province if they persisted in their nefarious practice any more. Such is the story of the nerve and the mind of our Agency rulers.

Judicial System.

So much deserves to be said about the judiciaries and their ways in Kathiawad Agency that pointing out of any one particular example is not sufficient. As I have remarked in one of my previous letters, a legal qualification is not an absolute necessity to make a Deputy Assistant Political *Agent*, that is, a first class magistrate with summary powers and a first class subordinate judge in Kathiawad. Even a man who may have passed a departmental examination some twenty years before, with superficial law as one of the subjects and who since then could scarcely have raised his head from the piles of the Revenue *tumars* and files, can easily and pompously fill the *gadi* of the magistrate and a judge. Such a one to whom the chapter of relevancy has been irrelevant throughout his career, who has scarcely proceeded presumably with the reading of or the actual procedure, either criminal or civil, can be lightly invested with the summary powers in this highly refined system. To expect such a man with practically no notion of law in his head to discharge his duties legally and judicially is equal to expecting a true exposition of anatomy from a man distinguished in law.

Marriage.

One would feign believe that marrying of a number of wives at a time has now been a matter of academic interest. Now that the Maharajas are mixing in English societies and have taken to western modes of living, they ought to abhor polygamy. The Maharaja of Dhrangadra, who has stayed for more than half a dozen years in England, has had his fifth marriage celebrated with the daughter of the brother of Jam Saheb who again is a foremost westernized Chief in India.

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Khan Bahadur Manekaji Poho Engineer's servant, Kikala Jivan, of Udawada	31-5-1919.

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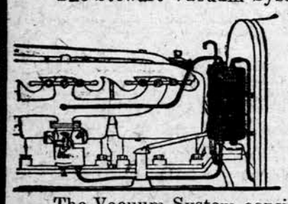

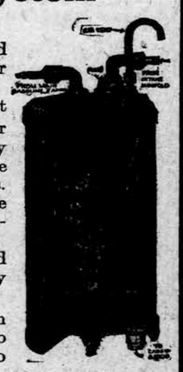

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PLIGHT OF WOMEN STRIKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am here these two days in connection with the strike of the Women Labourers of the Madura Mills which is mainly a European concern (of which I dare say you have read in papers). In January last, the men labourers of the mills formed themselves into a Labour Union under the leadership of Mr. George Joseph with a view to the improvement of their economic and moral conditions. Recently, the women labourers of the same mills about seven hundred in number expressed their desire to join the Labour Union and to represent their grievances to the authorities through the Union. One of their grievanres they said was that in their department the male Maistry must be replaced by a woman Maistry for obvious reasons. This they did not press at once. Nor has this yet been taken formally to the notice of the management. The organization of the women was however unpalatable to the Head Maistry of the Reeling Department where the women work named, Guruswami Naidu He would have none of it. He had been for a long time teasing and abusing the poor women for the fault of their desire to be organized. The women refused to be discouraged. Thereupon he began to heap insults on their devoted heads. The words alleged to have been used by the wicked Maistry are unrepeatable. Suffice it to say they were words too low, too mean and too indecent to escape the lips of any respectable human being. The women thereupon approached the English Manager of the Mills who would hear none of their grievances. The representation was made again and again and the authorities turned a deaf ear to the complaints. Gurusami Naidu felt encouraged by this and things got worse. The women found the position intolerable and struck work on Monday the 12th instant. They say they would not go back to work till the maistry is dismissed. As self respecting women they cared more for honour than for money. They did not and do not ask for increased wages nor for shorter hours. What they ask for is the preservation of their honour unsullied.

The 4000 and odd men workers had to be locked out as without the women's work nothing was possible in the Mills.

The Labour Commissioner Mr. Paddison who was here, I understand, was unable to arrive at any settlement. What was worse, could not even be heard properly by the Mill authorities. The Mills Manager now says that he is prepared to have the Mills closed even for one year if need be, which course is mere bluff. He would not yield. He would not hear of any grievances. He threatens that he is determined to hear nothing about them. He throws out the challenge that he would thereby break the Union itself and the strike spirit.

The women on their side are determined. They would die rather than sell their honour. They are in trouble, great incalculable troubles in these days of starvation but to them honour is more important than life itself.

I have yesterday issued an appeal to the papers and the Provincial Labour Union for help and sympathy. This is the first strike in all the world where the issue is the honour of the women. Would it be too much if I should ask you for words of sympathy not only from you but from the men and women labourers there? This would be a great consolation to the women in trouble here. They would welcome it with open arms. May I expect your support in this struggle which will end, Heaven alone knows when.

I am venturing to send a copy of this to the papers.—Yours, etc.

V. BALAMMAL.

Madura, April 29.

"AN APPEAL TO PILGRIMS' COMMITTEE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour if you will kindly publish the following few lines in the columns of your popular paper:—

The 3rd steamer s.s. Khusru has departed with 903 Hajis on 30th April from the Victoria Docks shed No. 15. The members of the above mentioned Anjuman were present to serve the Hajis with iced cold water and on this steamer 620 lbs. of ice was spent. We have been given the information that the 4th s.s. Joddah would depart on the 12th May.

On board the s.s. Khusru the Hajis had to undergo some difficulties to which I draw the attention of the Pilgrims Committee and I hope that those will be removed.

1. The Hajis were called on 29th April at 12 o'clock for removing their luggage to the ship but till 4 o'clock no luggage was taken on the ship and thereafter they were told that the luggage would not be taken that day. The Hajis who had brought their luggage by paying high fares and who were standing there from 12 in the noon till 4 in the evening in the face of the hot sun without any shelter overhead, became angry and lost their temper and had not Mavlana Abdulla Ahmed Khan Bahadur the head of the "Mohafij-i-Hujaj" been present there would have been some trouble. Let it be said to the credit of the Khan Bahadur that he pacified the Hajis and kept their luggage in the godown.

2. The second day, being Friday, the Pilgrims had to undergo more difficulties than the previous day. The placing of the luggage on board the steamer, the terrible heat and the departure of the steamer, all being on the same day the Hajis had not only lost their Friday prayers but became fatigued, tired, thirsty and hungry. Therefore I appeal to the "Pilgrims Committee" that they should not allow any steamer of the Hajis to depart on Friday and that they should not make the Hajis stand in the hot sun for more than one hour on the day when their luggage is taken.

I hope that this appeal of our Anjuman will be particularly attended to and the troubles of the Hajis will end.—Yours, etc.,

I. H. K. ROKADIA,
Hony. Secretary,
Anjuman-i-Khuddamun Nabi.

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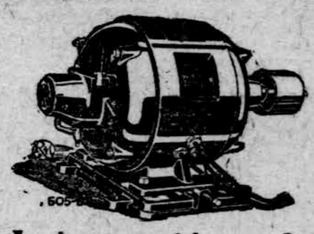

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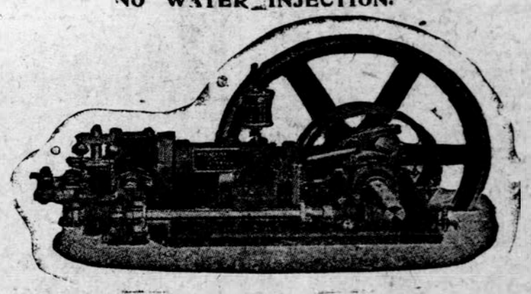

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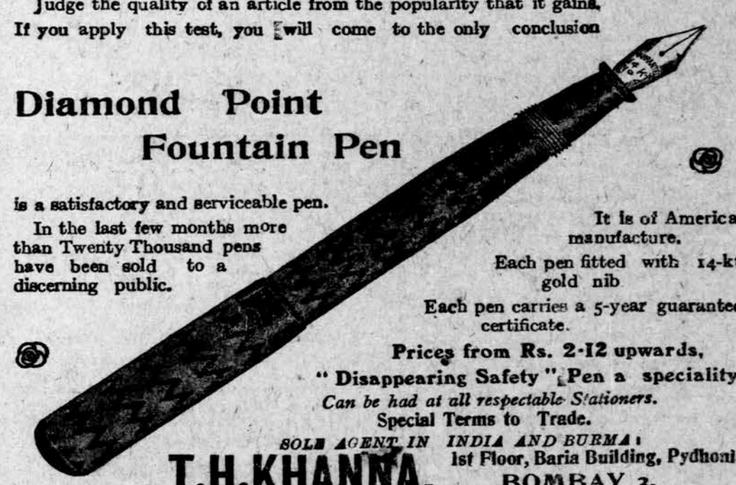

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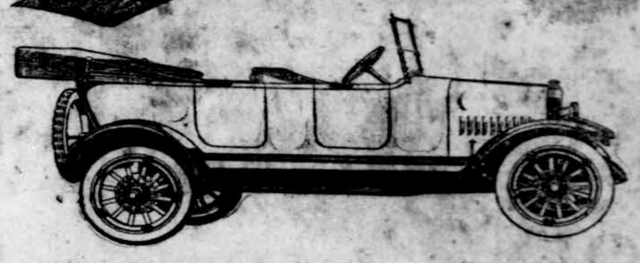

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